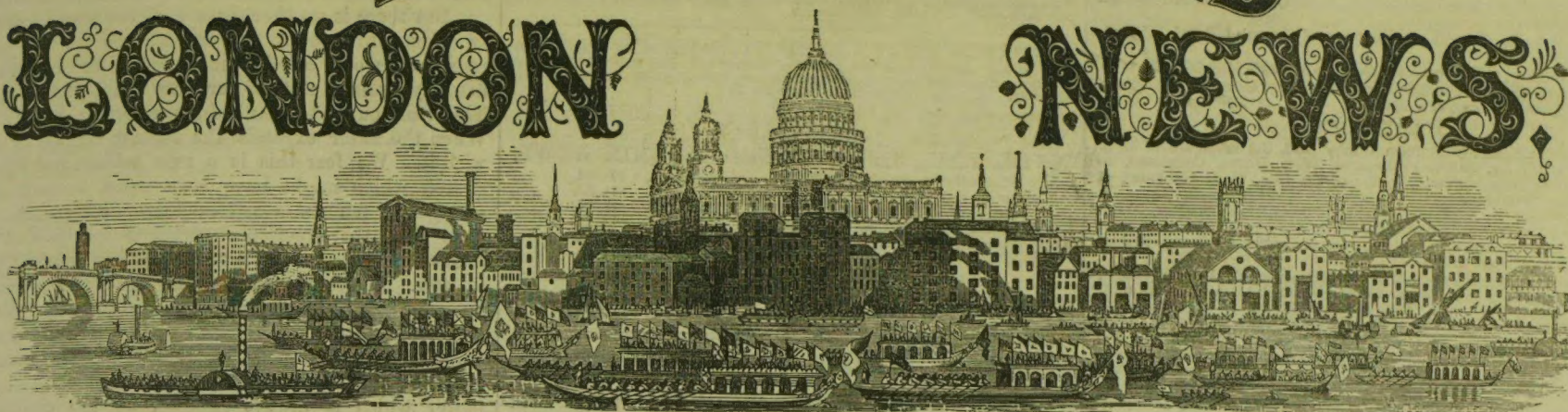


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1775.—VOL. LXIII.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1873.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



1. Carrying Heather and Fascines for Marsh Bridge.

2. Mess Table of the Royal Engineers.

3. Making Roadway at head of Marsh Bridge.

4. Marsh Bridge, over the Devil's Drumble.

THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN ON CANNOCK CHASE.



Count and Countess Gleichen have left their residence in St. James's Palace for Germany.



His Excellency Count Münster, German Ambassador, and Countess Mary Münster have left Prussia House for Derneberg, the Count's seat near Hildesheim, Hanover.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have left Ickworth Park for Scotland.

The Marchioness Dowager of Huntly and Lady Grace Gordon have joined the family party at Aboyne Castle.

The Marquis of Ely has arrived at Ely Lodge, Fermanagh.

The Earl and Countess of Milltown have returned to Rensborough House, Blessington, Wicklow, from Germany.

The Countess of March has joined the Earl at Gordon Castle.

Earl and Countess Cadogan and Lady Mary Cadogan arrived at Cadogan House on Monday from Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon have arrived at Highclere Castle, near Newbury, from Cowes.

Earl and Countess Howe have left Southampton on a yachting cruise.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough have joined the party visiting Sir Roger Palmer at Keenagh, in the county of Mayo.

The Earl and Countess of Bradford have left Weston Park, Salop, for Windermere.

The Countess Dowager of Craven has arrived at her residence in Great Cumberland-place from Paris.

The Earl of Wicklow has left town for Ireland.

Count Stroganoff has left Thomas's Hotel for Paris.

Baron and Baroness Meyer de Rothschild have arrived at Mentmore, Bucks, from London.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts, accompanied by Sir James Lacaita, has left London for Edinburgh.

## THE CHURCH.

### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Davies, R. H. E., to be Curate of Stone, Worcestershire.  
Langhorne, John; Curate of Bishops Tachbrook, Warwickshire.  
Morse, H. G.; Vicar of Foston-on-Wolds, Yorkshire.  
Nelson, W. W.; Rector of Codford St. Mary's, Wilts.  
Peeball, Samuel, Curate; Rector of Oldberrow, Worcestershire.  
Smith, T. Jackson; Incumbent of St. Peter's, Queenstown, Otago, N.Z.  
Stothert, S. K.; Vicar of Ordsall, Notts.  
Symonds, H. G.; Rector of Winthorpe, Notts.  
Till, L.; Vicar of St. Paul's, East Molesey, Surrey.  
Walters, William; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Pershore, Worcestershire.  
White, Lewis B.; Rector of St. Mary Aldemary with St. Thomas Apostle, united with St. Antholin and St. John the Baptist upon Walbrook.  
Wilderforce, Ernest Roland; Vicar of St. Thomas Seaford, Lancashire.  
Wright, E. C.; Incumbent of Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.

The Dean of Canterbury sailed from Liverpool, on Saturday last, for the United States.

Archdeacon Earl, of Totnes, has declined the metropolitan bishopric of South Africa.

The Rev. Cornelius William Wilson has tendered his resignation of the Archdeaconry of the Isle of Wight.

The Dean and Chapter of Winchester, having received the conge d'élire, will meet to-day (Saturday), when Dr. Harold Browne will be formally appointed to the bishopric.

Two working men of Alton, Hants, have volunteered to carve, during their spare hours, the font for the new Church of All Saints, which is now being built in that parish.

The parish of Alveley, near Bridgnorth, owing to resignation and death, is without its Vicar, parish clerk, sexton, and schoolmaster.

The restoration of the noble Early English chancel of Buckland Newton, Dorset, in 1870, has been further enhanced by a mural decoration of the east end by Miss Gunning, daughter of the late Vicar, Archdeacon Gunning.—On St. Bartholomew's Day a valuable service of altar-plate was presented to St. Saviour's Church, Kinton-heath, near Poole, by the same lady, who had laboured at Constitution Hill and the Heath district, before this congregation had either a resident clergyman or their present temporary church.

The preachers appointed at St. Paul's Cathedral for the present month are as follow:—Sunday, Sept. 7, morning, the Rev. Prebendary Marshall, M.A., Vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet-street; evening, the Rev. W. J. Lawrance, M.A., Vicar of St. Alban's. Sept. 14, morning, the Rev. Prebendary Gibbs, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Newgate-street; evening, the Rev. E. M. Benson, D.D., Chancellor of Lincoln. Sept. 21, morning, the Rev. Prebendary Plumtre; evening, the Rev. J. B. Grant, M.A., English Chaplain at Rome. Sept. 28, morning, Rev. Prebendary Auriol, Rector of St. Dunstan-in-the-West; evening, Rev. C. Nevin, American Chaplain at Rome.

The foundation-stone of a new church was laid on Wednesday at Abbeydale, near Sheffield. The entire cost of the building, site, and fittings is provided by Mr. John Roberts, of Abbeydale Park, who, though a Dissenter himself, vests the property in the Church of England, for the double reason that the majority of his neighbours are churchmen, and that, so vested, the church can never be alienated from purposes of religious worship. The Mayor of Sheffield, in the course of the proceedings, said that, though he was not a member of the Church of England, he hoped the day was far distant when the Church would cease to be identified with the State.

A complete restoration is now being made of the Church of St. Michael, Kirby, Essex, through the munificence of Richard Blanshard, Esq., who has contributed the entire fund for the work. The old flat roof over the nave has been removed, as well as the west gallery and high pews. New north and south arcades have been added on the site of the original ones, and the church now consists of nave, chancel, north and south aisles, organ chamber, north porch, and tower, the latter in the Perpendicular style and of flint, being one of the finest in the county. Benches throughout take the place of the old pews. Mr. Henry Stone, of London, is the architect, and Mr. Joseph Grimes, of Colchester, the builder.

The Foresters of Scotland held a demonstration in Edinburgh, last Saturday, in which several thousand members of the order, with their wives and sweethearts, took part. Assembling at the Corn Exchange, the brethren marched with bands and banners to the Gymnasium, where the afternoon was devoted to outdoor sports.

A machine for registering votes by ballot has recently been exhibited in London by Messrs. Cutts and Co., of Corporation-street, Manchester, which claims attention from the perfect manner in which the long delays and errors in counting a large number of votes are overcome, the results being apparent at once on examination of the dials with which each machine is provided. A number of metal tokens are placed in a machine, from which the returning officer, as required, takes them, each registering itself as it leaves the machine; these in their turn are deposited in the box of the respective voters' favourite (one being provided for each candidate), and are duly registered by the machine.

## THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN.

The troops assembled on Cannock Chase, in Staffordshire, under the command of General D. Lysons, for the military exercises of this season, performed their first general action of importance on Tuesday last. There was a regular engagement between the First Division, under Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the second, under General Sir John Douglas. The corps which made up the First Division were enumerated in our last. Those of the Second Division were the 9th and 12th Lancers; Royal Horse Artillery, B brigade, H battery; Field Artillery, 1st brigade, A battery, and 14th brigade, C battery; thirty-second company Royal Engineers, and B and C troops Royal Engineer Train; Infantry, 1st brigade, 8th and 95th Regiments, Dumfries Militia, and Derby Volunteers; 2nd brigade, 14th and 22nd Regiments, 5th West York Militia, and Shropshire Volunteers. In addition to these, there were three provisional battalions of volunteers, from the London Irish, Bloomsbury, 4th Cheshire, 5th Lancashire, 3rd Derby, 1st Lancashire, 2nd Lincolnshire, 8th Lancashire, 2nd London, and 1st East York Volunteer Corps or Administrative Battalions. The total number of volunteers present was about 2700, and of militia 1700, with both divisions of the army. The headquarters of General Lysons, as was mentioned in former notices, are at Etching Hill, close to the town of Rugeley, which is half way between Lichfield and Stafford. Within a few miles north-west of Rugeley, on the borders of Cannock Chase and Needwood Forest, is the pretty village of Colwich, with several beautiful parks about it, those of Wolseley, Oak Edge, Shugborough, and Tixall. The First Division has been encamped partly at Etching Hill, partly at Oak Edge Park. The Second Division has been at Brindley-heath, three miles distant from Etching Hill in another direction, near Hednesford. The country hereabouts is very suitable for the display of mimic warfare on a small scale, being mostly open, with fine bold hills and wide ravines, which gave room for engineering skill. There is a place called the Devil's Drumble (if we may quote such an ugly name), where the Royal Engineers distinguished themselves, the other day, in the skilful construction of an extemporised bridge over a piece of morass; and this performance is the subject of three of our Illustrations. The method here used is that of laying fascines, or bundles of brushwood, on the surface of the bog, across the intended roadway, then placing "chesses" or supporting beams diagonally upon them, connected by other poles or oars placed lengthwise, all being firmly lashed together; more fascines are added, or hurdles, with stuffing of cut heather, and earth trodden or beaten hard on the top. This is quite a new style of bridge, and is much favoured by the General in command on Cannock Chase. After superintending such work the officers of the Royal Engineers have well earned a comfortable dinner; but their *al fresco* mess-table, shown in another sketch, is merely a couple of planks laid upon a squared mound of turf or earth-heap, which is raised in the middle of a trench dug of convenient size for the gentlemen to sit round it, upon the edge at each side, as if they sat on benches. Necessity and campaigning experience are indeed the parents of invention.

The Illustrations which appear on another page were obtained by our Artist in the headquarters' camp at Etching Hill. They represent some ordinary incidents of camp life and soldierly habits in the field. Two of the tall fellows of the Grenadier Guards are seen at a watering-trough, diligent in the work of the washerwoman; but they will be content to get up their linen roughly clean without the use of mangle or flat-iron to smooth the creases and plaits. An unlucky horse of the transport service or engineer train, having been incurably lamed or hurt by some accident, is sentenced to a merciful death, which is executed promptly enough by the martial process of shooting. The interior of a marquee or large tent, at headquarters, occupied by the officials in charge of the post-office and telegraph service, is shown in another sketch. There is also the post-office van. Mr. Mapleson, the enterprising and popular lessee of the opera, has sought recreation, after the fatigues of his business during the London season, in a holiday sojourn on Cannock Chase. He has provided himself with a tent of new design, which is the subject of our last Illustration from that quarter. It weighs a trifle more than the ordinary bell-tent; but has the advantage, for a private tourist's use, that the poles can be packed in a valise with the tent, instead of being carried separately. This tent is secured by four iron pegs, one at each corner. It can be pitched by one man, without assistance, in less than five minutes, and it stands close to the flagstaff on Etching Hill. There is a contrivance by which the inmate can open or close the ventilating apertures, as the weather may incline him, while he remains inside the tent. The Cannock Chase Camp has had to endure some days of soaking rain; but the soil dries quickly there, and there is not so much bog and fog as on Dartmoor. In taking leave of that moist region, the famous Devonshire wilderness, a party of the Royal Engineers amused themselves with an effigy of the local Demon of Wet Weather, whom they had invented for a mythical impersonation of all the grievances that Sir Charles Staveley's army so lately suffered. This obnoxious deity was punished for the discomfort he had caused them by committing him to the flames of an avenging pyre.

## ROYAL ALBERT YACHT CLUB.

At the regatta of this club at Southsea, on the 19th ult., the race for the Queen's Cup was an event of much interest. It was contested by thirteen vessels of different classes, from the schooner Gwendoline, of 200 tons, down to the Vanguard and Arethusa, cutters of 50 to 60 tons, a time allowance being made for size and rig. The course was from Cowes twice round the Warner Light-ship and back to Cowes. This was accomplished within three hours and thirty-four minutes by the winning yacht, which was the cutter Kriemhilda, belonging to Count Batthyany, rear-commodore of the club squadron. This vessel has lately carried all before her. The next yachts in were Mr. Jessop's yawl Florinda, and Mr. J. Wylie's cutter Oimara, eight minutes after the Kriemhilda; the schooners Pantomime and Egeria, and after these the little Arethusa, Jona, and Vanguard, but last of all the Gwendoline and Speranza came to the goal within half an hour. Our Illustration is a view of the scene at the end of the race.

## THE BRIDGE AT CORDOVA.

The ancient city of Cordova, which was the birthplace of Lucan and Seneca, in Roman times; of the Arabic philosopher Averroes, under the Moorish rule in Southern Spain, and of the poet Góngora, the famous warrior Gonzalo, and of the Jesuitical casuist Sanchez, in later ages of Spanish history, stands on the banks of the Guadalquivir. The heraldic emblem of this city is "a bridge over water," referring to that old structure which was originally founded here, it is supposed, by order of a Roman proconsul, but the still existing irregular arches of which were built, in the eighth century, by the Arab governor As-samh, when Cordova was an appendage of the Khalifate of Damascus. Below this bridge are some picturesque mill build-

ings, and a pleasant copse or grove. The patient fisherman is apt to be found here plying his artful craft with several rods and lines at once, which he has fixed upon the river bank, leaving the hooks baited near the bottom of the stream, and keeping a steady eye upon all the floats, so as to be prompt to strike and secure the finny prey whenever a bite is perceived. There is not much other trade or work to be done at Cordova, except some remains of the filigree silver manufacture. The cathedral or mosque (for it was partly built by the Moors for Mohammedan worship) is a curious irregular pile, its interior being a labyrinth of pillars differing in material, in size, and in design. The whole city and its neighbourhood, with the olives and palms that surround it, have quite an Oriental aspect.

## A THAMES ANGLER.

It is some time since we had the pleasure of noticing an annual dinner, at St. James's Hall, of the London Piscatorial Society, which exists for the mutual encouragement of those good fellows resident in the great and busy city who delight in the quiet rural sport of beguiling trout with a fly, or gudgeon with a snug groundbait, to put a sly hook in their jaws and to come reluctantly ashore. This pastime has always been in favour with middle-class Londoners, after the example of Master Isaac Walton, the literary shopkeeper of Fleet-street two hundred years ago. They do not find any great plenty of the finer fish in the Thames; but there are trout in the Wandle, the Darent, and other streams of Kent or Surrey, within a short distance of town; while in the Lea, near the Rye House and Broxbourne, and in the Colne and Brent, to say nothing of reservoirs and large ponds like the one at Hendon, fishing of a second-rate quality may be had in abundance. The Thames itself contains, in different parts of its course above London, large numbers of perch, tench, carp, jack or pike, bream, roach and dace, barbel and chub; the perch, especially, are fine in this river; the chub and barbel are very numerous where bushes overhang the water. The season is for bottom-fishing from the end of May to the beginning of March, by order of the Thames Conservancy Board; but fly-fishing goes on all through the summer till September. The votaries of this superior art will travel fifty or sixty miles by railway, and return the same day, for the sake of casting a fly over the Whit, or any well-preserved stream in the Home Counties. An elderly citizen of modest pretensions, who shuns fatigue in the pursuit of his amusement, will perhaps content himself with a day's punt-fishing between Richmond and Hampton Court, as we see him in our Illustration so agreeably occupied, to the manifest peril of unwary dace and silly gudgeon who are tempted by his artful practice.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

There was a show of dahlias and asters at the gardens of the Horticultural Society on Wednesday.

A number of labourers in the East India Docks struck on Wednesday for an advance of wages.

The Bethnal-green board of guardians has declined an offer from the Marchioness of Salisbury to provide a Turkish bath for the inmates of the workhouse.

Dr. Frankland's analysis of the metropolitan waters shows that during the past month they were all clear and transparent. The Thames water was not quite so good as in July.

Miss Faithfull has projected an "industrial bureau" to provide employment for young women, some of whom will have an opportunity of emigrating to the United States.

Since the first registration under the Reform Act of 1837, the claims of lodgers to exercise the franchise are more numerous than they have ever been. They still bear but a small proportion, however, to the number of lodgers entitled to vote.

Application was made at the Bow-street police office, on Wednesday, respecting the disappearance of a young man named Chapman, who was sent by his employers to a bank with some money on Aug. 29, which he deposited, but he did not return, and has not since been heard of.

Yesterday week some thirty or forty working men were injured by a train on the Metropolitan District Railway tunnelling into another which had broken down in a tunnel near the Kensington Station, High-street. The line is worked on the block system, but a signalman appears to have telegraphed the line clear by mistake.

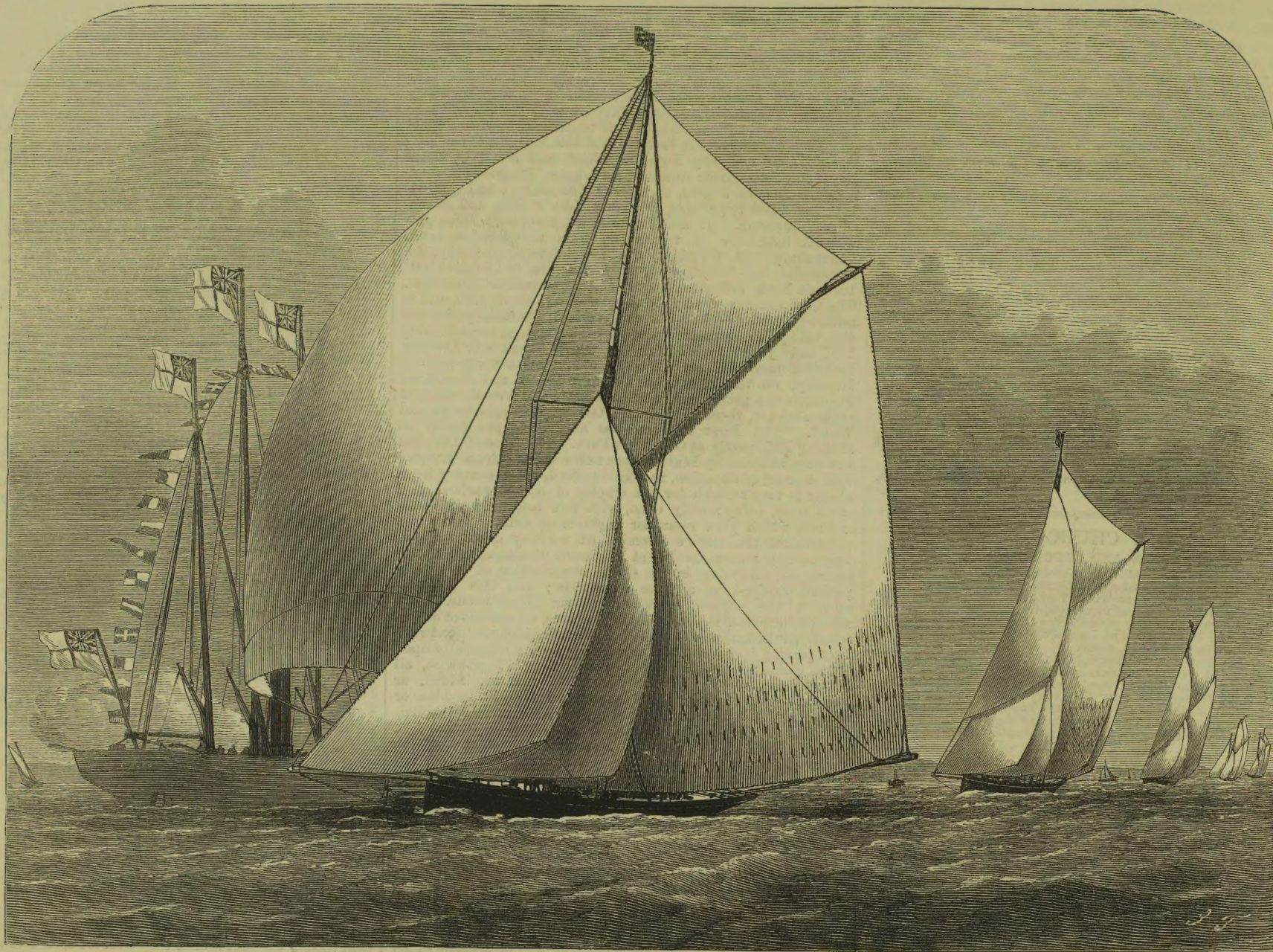
The body of Mrs. Best, who had been living alone in a house in St. Mark's-road, Notting-hill, has been found in an advanced state of decomposition. A canary had been starved to death in its cage, and a wretched dog that had drawn attention to the house by its barking was in a most pitiable condition. "Death from apoplexy" was the verdict which was returned by the coroner's jury.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 98,707, of whom 33,600 were in workhouses and 65,107 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 3008, 20,027, and 29,448 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 508, of whom 408 were men, 164 women, and 36 children under sixteen.

The *Builder* states that the plans for the reconstruction of Alexandra Palace having been drawn up and agreed upon, the ruins have now been handed over to the builders, and the rebuilding of the palace will be commenced as soon as the ruins can be cleared away. It is said that, with the exception of the walls of the centre transept, the building will be entirely reconstructed. The new palace is to be larger than the old building, being both longer and broader. It is to have three transepts, one forming a concert-hall, another a theatre, and the third is, it is stated, to be devoted to bazaar purposes. These will be connected by corridors, in which light goods will be exhibited for sale. In some respects the new building will resemble the Crystal Palace, it having been decided that iron and glass shall be largely used in its construction.

An explosion occurred, yesterday week, at the laboratory and ammunition-works of Messrs. Dyer and Robson, in the marshes at the eastern part of Greenwich. It appears that railway fog-signals were being made in the sheds. The girl who was working the press did not put the signal containing the powder exposed fairly under the socket, and, on the die coming in contact with it, the powder exploded. A large number of signals scattered about the bench also exploded, and one side of the shed and the roof were nearly blown off. Three young women were severely injured. Isabella Matilda Scott, one of the young women, has since died, and an inquest was opened on Saturday evening, but was adjourned for a month in order to enable the Government inspector to make his report. A beneficial result already springing from the official inquiry is that the workpeople at this factory, mostly females, will be henceforth compelled to wear woollen dresses while at their hazardous occupation.





THE CUTTER-YACHT KRIEMHILDA WINNING HER MAJESTY'S CUP AT THE ROYAL ALBERT YACHT CLUB REGATTA.



SKETCHES IN SPAIN: THE OLD BRIDGE, CORDOVA.





A MEMBER OF A THAMES ANGLING CLUB



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Sept. 4.

Political and journalistic turncoats abound in France, where public opinion is ever rushing from one extreme to the other. M. John Lemoine is well known in England as the editor of the *Journal des Débats*, a newspaper which enjoys to-day but a shadow of its ancient reputation in France, although it is constantly being quoted abroad. Regarded from a literary point of view, it is acknowledged to possess considerable merits; but as a political organ its influence is almost nugatory. M. Lemoine has been by turns an Orleanist, an Imperialist, and a Republican, and to-day he appears before the Parisian public, who are getting tired of these successive transformations, as a liberal Legitimist. The fate of the *Débats* is sealed; most of the moderate Republican members of the staff have already abandoned it, including M. Léon Say, who strongly objects to the political line which M. Lemoine has recently traced out. The latter had already prepared one for the impending change by an article published a fortnight or so ago, in which he energetically assailed the Gambettists. To-day his language is plainer and more concise. The Republic has become impossible, he informs us. France is sighing for the return of Monarchical institutions, which alone can save society. M. Lemoine will not admit the pretensions of "Divine" right, but the Comte de Paris has abandoned the inheritance of Louis Philippe and the only possible Monarch is the Comte de Chambord, whom he strongly advises to grant the nation a constitutional charter. This is looked upon by the Republican newspapers as the second step in the reconversion of M. Lemoine. The third they say will take place in another week or so, "when we shall find him preaching the white flag and the liberation of the Pope."

Meanwhile there is no doubt that the intrigues of the Monarchists are marching apace. Pilgrimages are being organised all over France, "The King" is becoming a customary toast at private dinner parties, and letters and addresses of congratulation are leaving by scores for Frohsdorf. It remains to be seen what course will be adopted by the Republican party in this dilemma. Their journals continue to sneer at the jubilant tone of the Royalist press, but tell us little concerning the intentions of MM. Thiers, Gambetta, and their friends on the meeting of the Assembly. The Bonapartist organs, which always used to allude to the President of the Republic as the "glorious vanquished of Reichshoffen," and invariably spoke of M. de Broglie as "cet homme éminent," announce that their party is firmly resolved to resist the pretensions of the Legitimists, for whom they unwittingly pulled the chestnuts out of the fire on May 24. M. Thiers, we hear, is to have a grand reception at Nancy on his return from Switzerland, when the Republican deputies of all the departments which until recently were occupied by the troops of General von Manteuffel, will be present to receive him. No doubt this demonstration is intended to act upon the country; still, the Republicans have other work before them beyond banqueting and rejoicing together at such a critical period as the present. Meanwhile, the *Français*—the private property of the Duc de Broglie—informs us that the Duc does not lean towards the Republic, "even towards one created in his own image," as an ignorant Radical newspaper had asserted, and furthermore announces that the Ministry favours no particular Conservative opinion to the detriment of others. This after-phrase has evidently been tacked on with the view of conciliating the Bonapartists, who, however, formally decline to allow the serpent to charm them once again, and ruin their chances for ever.

The sitting of the Permanent Committee this week was chiefly remarkable for a discussion on the state of siege which arose on M. Tozon's asking the Minister of the Interior a question with regard to the rigorous measures adopted towards provincial newspapers. Several journals had been suppressed in the department of the Vosges, in virtue of the so-called state of siege, which he pretended did not exist in that department at all. M. Beulé replied to the effect that the Vosges was in a state of siege, although the disturbance caused by the war had prevented all the proper formalities being fulfilled. His answer elicited many comments from the indignant Republican members of the Commission.

Paris was startled, on Tuesday afternoon, by the rumour that cholera had broken out at Havre and Trouville, and was en route for the capital. The Bureau of the Academy of Medicine is reported to have held a sitting, at which the measures to be taken with the view of diminishing the ravages of the malady were discussed with considerable bitterness by the rival physicians of which it is composed.

The Assize Court of the Seine has condemned M. Huguet, the banker, and former proprietor of the *Avenir Libéral*—whose extradition, it will be recollected, was recently granted at Bow-street, after vain efforts to convince the magistrate that the prisoner was simply the victim of political persecution—to ten years' penal servitude for fraudulent bankruptcy. The prisoner, too wise to make a similar suggestion to the tribunal before which he was arraigned, was in a great measure reduced to throw himself on the mercy of the Court, and M. Lachaud, his advocate, even went so far as to announce that the Bonapartist party formally disavowed him.

To-day is the 4th of September, the anniversary of the Revolution of 1870; but perfect tranquillity prevails everywhere, and only a single Republican banquet—that given by the wine merchants of Bercy, at which several deputies of the Left are to attend—is spoken of. The Government, unintentionally, no doubt, will commemorate the event by sending the final 250 millions of the war indemnity to Germany.

An official decree exempts imported corn and flour from the surtax to which it has been subject, and also from bonding duty. A modification of the rules to prevent the introduction of cattle plague is also announced.

## SPAIN.

A dissolution of the Ministry appeared imminent on Tuesday owing to differences of opinion as to whether the military code should be rigorously enforced, or whether all cases where sentence of death was pronounced by the military tribunals should be referred to the Cortes. On Wednesday, however, the Government issued a decree removing General Hidalgo from the Captain-Generalship of Madrid, to which they appointed him after he deserted his post at Vittoria, and thereby, it is believed, they have averted the crisis. General Laganero has been appointed his successor.

Some particulars of the two civil wars raging in different parts of Spain are given in the Supplement.

## ITALY.

The King, after deliberating with his Ministers, on Monday morning, determined to accept the invitation of the Austrian Emperor to visit the Vienna Exhibition. He will also accede to the request of the German Emperor, by whom he will be invited to prolong his excursion to Berlin. The King will start after the 20th inst., and will be absent twelve or fifteen days. The King's journey is considered here (says a Florence telegram to

the *Times*) an event of political importance, and an evidence of the cordial understanding existing between the Italian Government and the two great German Courts.

The Minister of the Interior has requested the prefects to see that the laws relating to strikes are properly observed, he having been informed that the Internationalists are seeking to bring about a general strike.

The heat is so great in Rome that the Pope has been compelled to suspend his audiences.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor William arrived at Berlin, yesterday week, and was received by Prince Charles, the Prince of Wurtemberg, the Ministers now in Berlin, and the chief authorities of the city. A great crowd assembled, and his Majesty, who (the telegram says) looked in robust health, was enthusiastically cheered on his way to the palace.

The anniversary of the German victory at Sedan was signalled, on Tuesday, at Berlin by the unveiling of the monument of Victory erected on the Königs-Platz. Some details of the ceremony are given at page 230, and the monument is described in our Fine-Art column. As part of the German celebrations of victory the forts of Metz and Strasbourg have received the names of the field marshals and generals who were in command of the German army during the war. One of the Strasbourg forts will bear the name of the Crown Prince of Saxony, to whom the Emperor has written a letter recalling to mind the part which the Saxon troops took at Sedan.

Sentence has been passed on two of Prince Bismarck's contumacious Bishops, who were charged with having made illegal clerical appointments. At Posen Mgr. Ledochowski has been fined 200 thalers, with the alternative of four months' imprisonment; and at Fulda Bishop Koel has been sentenced to pay 400 thalers. A Roman Catholic priest has been sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment for publicly preaching that marriage among Protestants is mere concubinage.

There were disturbances last week in Leipsic. It seems to have been a mere riot. There had been disorders in a street of bad repute; the police posted up notices; this, of course, brought more people there the next night, and in the end the military had to clear the quarter. Several persons were wounded with bayonets and the butt-ends of rifles.

Steps to check the exodus of German labourers to America had evidently been resolved upon at Berlin. As a beginning, notice has been issued by the Ministers of Commerce and Justice that all emigration agents found in the empire, not being German subjects, will be forthwith expelled.

## RUSSIA.

From St. Petersburg is announced the arrival of the Czar and the Czarina, with their children.

General Kaufmann reports that a Turcoman tribe, instead of paying its tribute, made two attacks, on July 25 and 27, upon Russian detachments. In both cases the Turcomans were repulsed. The Russians captured 6000 head of cattle, and the payment of the tribute had commenced. The Russian loss was two officers, eight soldiers, and the commander of the division killed, and four officers and thirty-three soldiers wounded.

## TURKEY.

The Sultan has presented Prince Bismarck with the collar of the Osmanli, together with the star of that order set in brilliants. He has also dispatched his Foreign Minister to the Crimea with a friendly message to the Czar.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the contract for a 6 per cent loan of £15,000,000 has been finally signed by the Minister of Finance, the representative of the French Crédit Mobilier, and a Constantinople banking house.

The Turkish Bourse has been declared the property of the State. It is to be placed under the direct authority of the Minister of Finance, and a new set of by-laws will be drawn up by a commission.

## AMERICA.

The decrease in the United States debt during the month of August was 6,752,829 dollars.

A cable telegram states that the amount of the Geneva award has been deposited in the Treasury in gold, preparatory to its formal payment through certificate of deposit next week at Washington.

It is stated from New York that a conspiracy to issue a great quantity of forged New York Central, Buffalo, and Erie First Mortgage Bonds has been discovered.

## INDIA.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta telegraphed on the 1st inst. that the Murrees attacked the Khelat troops near Bagh, captured two guns, and retired successful to their hills. The Yarkund envoy has left Suez. Mr. Forsyth left the Murree Main party at Leh.

## AUSTRALIA.

Another Governmental crisis is imminent in Victoria, the Legislative Council having rejected the Electoral Bill.

The Shah has had a pleasant reception at Tiflis, which he reached yesterday week.

M. Vanrees, formerly member of the Dutch East Indian Council, has been nominated vice-president of that body.

The planet No. 127, which was discovered early in the summer, is named "Liberatrix," in honour of M. Thiers.

The emigrants who sailed from Liverpool last month exceeded 15,000. More than 12,000 went to the United States.

Later details respecting the storm in Nova Scotia report additional marine disasters, and that fifty lives were probably lost.

A part of Lima is in danger of being flooded by a river, the water of which is dammed up by a tremendous fall of earth from a mountain side.

The native schools in Japan for teaching English are said to be becoming very popular. An ancient Christian church, in perfect preservation, has been discovered in the interior.

The Government of Switzerland has intimated to the European Powers that the idea of holding a postal congress at Berne has been abandoned.

While the annual bazaar was being held at Kurran, in India, a ferry-boat sunk in the river Kistna and ninety persons were drowned.

The *Melbourne Argus* of July 15 says that the latest difficulty between the New Zealand Government and Tawhaio, the Maori King, is still unsettled.

A serious accident occurred on the Luxembourg Railway, near the Grunpont station, on Tuesday. Eight passengers were killed and fifteen injured.

The General Congress of the International-Working Men's Association began its annual session at Geneva on Monday, thirty delegates being present.

A telegraphic despatch from Rangoon, dated Wednesday, announces the wreck of the steamer *Ethiopia*, off the coast of British Burmah, near Cape Negrais. The mails were lost, but all the passengers were saved.

The laying of the submarine cable between England, Denmark, and Sweden was completed, without accident, on Saturday. A third submarine cable is about to be laid between England and Sweden for the Danish Great Northern Company.

Advices are to hand from the Cape to Aug. 5. At that time encouraging reports had been received from the gold-fields, but they were regarded with caution. The customs revenue of the colony for the first seven months of this year showed a considerable increase.

The Russian female students of medicine, recalled from Zurich by an Imperial order, have made an application to the University of Gießen for permission to pursue their studies at that place. The Medical Faculty unanimously refused to grant the request, and expressed strong disapprobation of women attending lectures on such subjects.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the first list of awards to exhibitors from the Indian empire and the British colonies at the Vienna Exhibition, inserted by order of her Majesty's Commissioners. It also contains a statement that, at a meeting of presidents, held on July 2, it was resolved that "the medals for progress, for merit, for fine arts, and for good taste are perfectly equal in rank and value."

Dr. Otto Obermier, of Berlin, has fallen a victim to his medical researches, at the early age of thirty-one. He had lately published the result of his observations on the blood in typhus fever, which had given him a high reputation. In carrying out other experiments in connection with cholera, he kept in his bedroom pathological specimens taken from persons who had died of cholera, and in this way he became infected. He was so devoted to his inquiry that, after he had become aware of the condition in which he was, he made some microscopic examinations on his own blood.

Mr. Mandar, Mayor of St. Just-sur-Loire, died in 1872, leaving a will and a codicil, instructions being written on the envelope of the latter that it was not to be opened until a year after his death. That interval having expired, the seals were broken a few days back, when the deceased was found to have left to the Commune all the property that he possessed there, representing a value of from 220,000f. to 250,000f.; also a sum of 40,000f., the interest of which was to be applied to gratuitous instruction; the reversion at the death of his widow of a mansion and grounds, to be used as an hospital; and a sum of 20,000f. to endow it with a chaplain; and lastly, 10,000f. for the poor.

Cape Coast and Elmina were quiet on Aug. 11, according to the advices brought by the Royal mail-steamer *Bonny*; but the inhabitants momentarily expected the advance of the Ashantees. The Ethiopia, which left the Mersey, last Saturday, for the west coast of Africa, took a large quantity of stores for the troops at Cape Coast Castle. The most active preparations continue to be made at Woolwich Arsenal for the expedition. Out of the troops (112 strong) who left England for Cape Coast Castle in time to take part in the action at Elmina, all but twenty were invalided and sent back to England in the *Himalaya*; eleven died on the passage home, and on arrival sixty were sent to Haslar Hospital.

The Genevese gave a magnificent burial to their benefactor, the Duke of Brunswick, yesterday week. A short Lutheran service was performed in the Salle de la Reformation, and the cortege then proceeded, to the music of a dead march, towards the temporary mausoleum in which the remains were deposited. All the shops were closed, and the city turned out thousands of spectators. The municipality, the bar, the clergy, the military, and delegates from all the Swiss trade societies were present.—Last Tuesday morning the seals which had been affixed in the Duke of Brunswick's house were opened in presence of the magistrate, the notary, the delegates from the Municipal Council, and the administrators under the will. Two boxes were found, but could only be opened after a friend of the late Duke had communicated the secret cipher key; they did not contain either any codicil or bequest, nor the celebrated onyx vase. The process of estimating the bonds, shares, &c., lasted the whole day. They comprised 16,000,000f. in securities and 100,000f. in specie.—The Brunswick legacy is not to be undisputed by the late Duke's relatives. The President of the Supreme Court of Brunswick has proceeded to Geneva with instructions from the Duke's brother to assert his claims.

The Sheriff of Renfrewshire has fixed to-day (Saturday) for the nomination, and Wednesday next for the election.

The Birmingham papers report a severe thunderstorm in that neighbourhood on Wednesday.

Another railway accident is reported from Hartlepool, where a train ran off the line at a junction, and demolished a bridge, the materials of which killed a passenger.

A whale was captured in the river Itchen on Wednesday. It is about 18 ft. long, and weighs about 30 cwt. It followed a German ship about a mile up the Itchen, close to Northam-bridge, when a number of workmen went out in boats and drove it into shallow water, where it was harpooned and killed.

During a thunderstorm on Wednesday, Mr. John Smith, the son of a farmer, near Leamington, took shelter, with one of the labourers, under an elm. The lightning struck the tree, killing Mr. Smith and a sheep-dog that stood by him; and the labourer, who was stunned by the shock, was afterwards found to be badly scorched and injured.

As eleven persons were descending a long and steep decline on the works of the Settle and Carlisle Railway, in waggons that are raised and lowered on a tram by means of a wire rope which is wound on a steam drum, the connection of the rope with the waggons was broken through the failure of an iron pin. Two women were thrown out and killed; and a drunken man who had selected one of the rails for a pillow and had gone to sleep on it paid the penalty of his folly with his life.

In view of the Paray-le-Monial Pilgrimage, Roman Catholics from all parts of the kingdom assembled in large numbers on Monday night at the pro-cathedral at Kensington, where, after a short service, they were addressed by Archbishop Manning, who complained of the way in which recent pilgrimages had been ridiculed. He enlarged upon the objects with which the pilgrimage to Paray-le-Monial had been promoted, the motives of those who took part in it, and the results which it was expected to accomplish. After giving them advice and instruction with respect to their journey, the Archbishop executed his special command to bestow on the pilgrims the Pope's benediction. The main body of the English contingent of pilgrims to the shrine of Margaret Mary Alacoque at Paray-le-Monial left the Victoria station early on Tuesday morning for Newhaven, embarking there for Dieppe on board two steamers. From Dieppe the party, which numbered upwards of 500, proceeded by special train to Paris. At an early hour on Wednesday morning mass was celebrated in the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires by Bishop Vaughan, of Salford; and at seven o'clock a.m. the pilgrims proceeded by train to Paray, which was reached about seven o'clock p.m.



## LAW AND POLICE.

## TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

Among the witnesses examined in the case, yesterday week, were several who swore that they had known the Claimant and Arthur Orton in Australia, and that they were different persons, who did not at all resemble each other. Three witnesses deposed that they had seen Orton and Castro together, and one of them—Charles Jones, a greengrocer in Hornsey, London—said he knew Orton and Castro in various parts of Australia, when they were bushrangers or highwaymen, and that the Claimant was the man he knew as Castro. The cross-examination of these witnesses was postponed, with the permission of the Court, till Monday, and two of them were bound over in £50 each to appear then for that purpose. More Wapping witnesses were put into the box and swore that the Claimant was not Arthur Orton. The Lord Chief Justice remarked upon the absence, throughout Dr. Kenealy's speech, of any indication concerning the character of the evidence which he intended to call for the defence. Dr. Kenealy complained that pressure had been brought to bear upon him to bring his address to a close. Mr. Justice Mellor observed that pressure was exercised only in this sense—that the learned counsel should approach the subject of his evidence; and the jury reminded Dr. Kenealy that they had complained only of his repetitions.

The Australian witnesses who swore that they had known Arthur Orton and Castro, the Claimant, and seen them together, were under cross-examination on Monday, but nothing was elicited that materially affected the substance of their evidence. The last witness examined was William Bailey, innkeeper, Solley, near Alresford, who stated that he had known Roger Tichborne from the age of five till the time when he left England in 1853, and swore to the identity of Roger Tichborne and the Claimant.

Several Hampshire witnesses were called, on Tuesday, to prove the identity of the defendant with Roger Tichborne. One was Thomas Parker, who had sold him a horse. He recognised him by his voice, which was different from that of most Hampshire people, but the defendant now spoke better English than Roger did in 1848. Two witnesses stated that, although they had frequently seen Roger with bare arms, they never perceived any tattoo marks on them. Charles Guy, a labourer on the Tichborne estate; Caroline Skates, whose husband kept a public-house at Petersfield; and Henry Welsh, a bricklayer, all identified the defendant as Roger. Guy stated, during his re-examination, without being asked a question, that he recollected Roger's departure. On the morning of that day, while the fly was waiting in front of the house, he saw Roger and Miss Doughty together in the garden; "they were kissing, and crying, and wiping each other's tears with a white handkerchief." He could not recollect the time of the year when this occurred, but said it was a few weeks before Sir Edward Doughty's death, which occurred in March, 1853. One of the Australian witnesses produced papers that enabled him to fix May, 1858, as the date when he met Arthur Orton at Friar's Creek. Another, Albert Pavis, who, in cross-examination, said he was a tout at Newmarket, and who was called to prove a distinction between Arthur Orton and Castro, stated that in 1859 he met the defendant at Wagga-Wagga, where the defendant himself had said he never went until 1861.

More Hampshire witnesses, some of whom gave evidence on the former trial, were called on Wednesday to identify the defendant as Roger Tichborne. One of these was Ann Welsh, wife of the house carpenter at Tichborne, who had stated in an affidavit that Roger frequently came to her cottage for nails and screws, but now spoke to two visits only. Charlotte Holder, a widow, who was charwoman at Sir E. Doughty's house when Roger left, gave further particulars as to his going away in a fly from the back door. He came, she added, from an apartment in the house. Being pressed about the reason for her identification of the defendant, she replied, "I have proved him in my mind to be Sir Roger." In her opinion Roger had a gruff voice and spoke like a Hampshire man. The next witness, Ann Noble, wife of the farm bailiff, said Roger had the same quiet, soft voice as the defendant. She recognised the defendant by his walk also. The last witness, Henry Noble, who has been farm bailiff at Tichborne since 1847, denied that Roger had any tattoo marks on his arm, but stated, on cross-examination, that before the defendant returned to England he had heard it said that Roger was tattooed.

The Hampshire witnesses were again to the fore on Thursday. James Morley, a farmer, maltster, and brewer in Hants, nearly seventy years of age, who had been a butler in the Tichborne family for many years, leaving in 1838, said he knew Roger from his childhood, and had a perfect recollection of him, as a young man, hunting and riding about with Miss Doughty and other members of the family. He now saw him in court—the defendant was Roger Tichborne. Elizabeth Stubbs, an elderly person, the wife of James Stubbs, farmer, at West Tisted, said that Roger Tichborne, when he was shooting or hunting, sometimes rested his horse in their stables, and she knew him very well. The defendant was Roger Tichborne. So also said Henry Mills Powell, who gave Roger Tichborne lessons on the French horn; William Mansbridge, who sometimes accompanied Roger when he went shooting; Thomas Lillywhite, a carter; and John Fisher, a labourer at Tichborne—all of whom identified the defendant as Roger Tichborne.

Sir G. Jessel, the new Master of the Rolls, entered upon the duties of his office on Wednesday.

Lord Romilly, the new arbitrator of the European Assurance Company, has issued a notice to the policy-holders of the Royal Naval and Military Society that he will determine whether their policies are to rank against that society or against the European, with which it was amalgamated.

The Cr dit Foncier of England and other creditors claiming nearly £90,000, having opposed the bill of the Jersey States respecting the liquidation of the Mercantile Union Bank, the Privy Council have recommended the Queen not to assent to the measure, as the interests of the creditors were not sufficiently secured. An amended bill has been presented; but, pending its consideration, the shareholders are arranging to make an offer to their creditors.

Mr. Willman, a working jeweller at Upper Norwood, had a mechanical singing bird which had cost him £30, and which, having been made to sing at the Crystal Palace, on the occasion of the Shah's visit, was bought by his Majesty for £50. A stall-keeper at the Crystal Palace, named Heron, undertook to obtain the money in full, but made certain deductions from it, and the plaintiff, suing for the balance of £610s., at the Croydon County Court, obtained a verdict in his favour.

At the opening of the Surrey Sessions at Newington-causeway, on Monday, a young railway thief, named Charles Fletcher, convicted of stealing a portmanteau from the Victoria terminus of the Brighton Railway, and proved to be a member of an organised gang, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. On Tuesday George Essex and David Macdonald were sentenced to two years' penal servitude for selling obscene

books and prints. William Lester, found guilty of house-breaking, was sentenced to penal servitude for five years. William Clark, convicted of breaking and entering a building and stealing some tools, was sent to prison for a twelvemonth. William Osborn and Arthur Black, found guilty of stealing, were sentenced to the same term of imprisonment. William Hart, a labourer, was found guilty on Wednesday of having assaulted his wife with a poker, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Charles May, a youth of nineteen, who had been remanded on a charge of stealing various securities, of the value of £3700, from his employers, Messrs. Phillips and Co., of Water-lane, Tower-street, and of forgery, was again brought up at the Mansion House on Saturday last. Prisoner had returned £1000; and on his wife, to whom he was married only the day before his arrest, jewellery of the value of £1500 was found, but only £5 in money. He was again remanded. The prisoner passed as Captain Macgregor, of the Indian army.

Charlotte Avis is in custody on a charge of stealing Mary Ann Caverly, aged five years, the daughter of a general dealer, who had spent several days in searching for his child. She had been missing since Saturday week. Avis was seen, last Saturday night, to go into a house in Drury-lane, where the child was afterwards found, nearly naked. Besides stripping the child, she had cut off its long hair.

Mr. Alexander Taylor, described as a gentleman, aged seventy, was fined 20s., at the Highgate Police Court, on Monday, for putting his arm round the neck of a girl aged fourteen, and attempting to kiss her in the street.

Owen Ellis Roberts, aged twenty-two, a medical student, living at Augustus-street, Regent's Park, was, on Monday, sentenced, at Marylebone, to two months' imprisonment and hard labour, for pushing rudely against a married woman who was walking along George-street, and assaulting her husband and a friend of his who were with her.

Having taken it into his head to make a burglarious descent upon a house at Edgware, in which he had been employed as page, an adventurous youth, named Joseph Clarke, hired a cab from Westminster to the scene of his intended exploits, covenanted to pay the driver 15s. for the journey there and back. While the cab was kept waiting outside a gate, at half-past three in the morning, Clarke was busy at the latch of a window; but, being disturbed in his attempt to enter his late master's dwelling, he ran off, and was subsequently captured.

William Warden, of Gordon-terrace, Peckham, was fined £5 at the Clerkenwell Police Court, on Wednesday, for attempting to send a package containing vitriol by the Great Northern Railway without declaring its contents.

Henry Hughes was summoned at the Southwark Police Court, on Tuesday, for selling a pint of milk and water as genuine milk. The milk, on being analysed, was found to have three tenths of water and to be deficient in fat and cream. The defendant said the milk was not intended for sale. He denied having sold any adulterated milk. Mr. Partridge fined him £4 and £1 3s. costs.

By advice of their counsel, a batch of betting-men, who had been captured by the police and brought before Alderman Figgins at Guildhall, pleaded guilty, on Wednesday, and threw themselves on the mercy of the Court. They were fined in penalties ranging downward from £50 to £5.

A churlish cabman, who persisted in driving his horse and cab close against the leaders of a four-in-hand, driven by Sir Henry de Bathe, has been convicted of the offence, and fined £2 or three weeks' imprisonment.

A lad of sixteen years of age, who had been employed as a letter-carrier at Droylsden, was tried at the Ashton-under-Lyne Petty Sessions, on Wednesday, for retaining in his possession letters intrusted to him for delivery to the persons whose addresses they bore. The prisoner had "detained" 480 letters, only a few of which, it is stated, had been opened; and the prisoner's counsel pleaded on his behalf that the lad had no other motive for his act than to save himself the trouble of delivering the letters. It would appear that the Post Office authorities and the magistrates accepted the view of the prisoner's counsel, for he was only proceeded against for "carelessness and misconduct," and only sentenced to pay a fine of one guinea, or to suffer one month's imprisonment.

Two members of the Devon Volunteer Engineers were summoned by the Captain before the Torquay magistrates, on Monday, for neglecting to make themselves efficient, whereby the corps lost the capitation-grant. The magistrate inflicted a fine of 10s. in each case.

Three young fellows, convicted at Leeds Assizes of garotte robberies, and sentenced to penal servitude of various terms, with twenty-five lashes each, underwent, yesterday week, the flogging. A batch of incorrigible prisoners, seven in number, were paraded in front of the halberds to take a lesson from the sufferings of their fellows.

At the Birmingham police court, on Wednesday, Henry Baker, grocer and teadealer, was fined 20s. and costs, under the Adulteration of Food Act, for selling adulterated tea. There had been purchased from the defendant, at 2s. per lb., some tea containing over seven per cent of talc, sand, and iron-filings; and the defendant told his customer that he could have "more genuine" at a better price.

At the Preston Sessions, on Saturday last, a domestic servant named Alice Lewis, eighteen years of age, who lived at Blackburn, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for stealing her master's cash-box and £50. The prisoner's defence was that the robbery was committed by two men whom she named, and who, after breaking into the house, had chloroformed her to prevent her giving an alarm. Unfortunately for the young woman, the doors and windows were found securely fastened, and the stolen money was found, wrapped in her own handkerchief, secreted up a chimney in her own bed-room.

A robbery of bonds, stock, and other property, of the value of about £5000, has been committed at Weston-super-Mare. The Rev. T. P. Thirkill, of Cheltenham, has lately been staying at 10, Claremont-crescent, Weston-super-Mare, and a few days ago he missed from his bed-room a leather despatch-box, containing foreign bonds, railway stocks, bank notes, &c., of the value just stated. The robbery was supposed to have been committed by a fashionably-dressed man who was seen to leave the house by one of the servants, but whose respectable appearance entirely disarmed the domestic of any suspicions. A man of similar appearance was also seen to leave the houses of other gentlemen, and in one instance a gold watch, the property of Major Nutt, and in another a gold chain with seal and key attached, were missing immediately afterwards. A reward of £100 has been offered.

Two brothers named Thomas quarrelled on Sunday morning at Swansea, and in the course of the dispute one was killed by the other with a poker. The murderer was arrested after an hour's chase.—George Frederick Baker, a constable in the

Salford police force, died on Sunday morning from the effect of a blow from a stone which he received on Saturday morning.—Thomas Atkins, the bargeman, who was suspected of the murder of the policeman May, at Snodland, Kent, has been arrested, and has made a confession.—John Moles, a labourer, was brought up at the Brentford Police Court, on Saturday, charged with violently dashing his son, only six years old, on the pavement, kicking and otherwise ill-treating him, so that he now lies in a precarious condition. The prisoner was remanded.—The body of Henry Wigg, the railway guard, who attempted to murder Miss Ellen Stone, at the Hero of Waterloo Tavern, last week, was found on Sunday morning, in the mud on the banks of the river, just past Lambeth Bridge, and opposite Lucas's Wharf. On the right side of the head was found a wound from a pistol-bullet. In a letter found on the body Wigg expresses his love for Ellen Stone, states his intention to commit the crime, on account of a sister of the woman prejudicing her against him, and leaves directions as to some money, amounting to over £100, he had saved. A coroner's jury has brought in a verdict that he destroyed his life while in an unsound state of mind. Ellen Stone is still in a precarious state.—Edward Abbott, who was sentenced to death at the last Somerset Assizes for murdering his infant daughter at Knowle, near Bristol, was reprieved on Saturday. The jury strongly recommended him to mercy; and four medical men have since certified that he is insane, and was so at the time he committed the deed.

Advantage is being taken of the absence of the Queen in Scotland to effect alterations and repairs at Windsor Castle.

The dispute in the lace trade at Nottingham is still unsettled, and nearly a thousand men remain on strike.

The construction of a canal to connect the Royal and the Old Docks at Grimsby has been begun. The work is of some magnitude, and will occupy two years and a half.

The Home Secretary has issued circulars to the local authorities throughout the country asking for returns showing the working of the Licensing Act.

Some cases of pneumonia having occurred at Wollington, near Banbury, the new edict of the Privy Council, which requires the affected animals to be interred, has been enforced.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the English and Jersey Union Bank, on Wednesday, it was decided to dissolve the bank, and to transfer the business to the Hampshire Banking Company.

An open-air wedding took place, on Thursday week, in the famous Pass of Brandir, N.B. The young couple resided at Bonaw, and their minister at Glenorchy, fourteen miles distant, and for mutual accommodation the parties met half way.

In London 2160 births and 1477 deaths were registered last week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 59 and the deaths 8 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The 1477 deaths included 1 from smallpox, 26 from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 53 from whooping-cough, 38 from different forms of fever, and 277 from diarrhoea.

The old manorial estate known as Old Dalby Hall, about seven miles from Melton Mowbray, was sold last week. The mansion is a fine specimen of the Tudor style, having ample accommodation, and 343 acres of grass land and plantations, lying in a ring-fence. After a spirited bidding, the property was sold, in one lot, for £19,000, to Mr. John Wright, of Osmaston Manor, Derby.

Last Saturday, in the Grand Concert-Hall, Birmingham, Madame Laura had to discharge a six-barrelled revolver whilst standing on a lofty wire, when the revolver burst, portions of the weapon lodging in her face and breast. Notwithstanding the pain she was suffering, Madame Laura walked to the end of the wire and back, that being her only method of descending. On reaching the ground she fainted, but is now in a fair way of recovery.

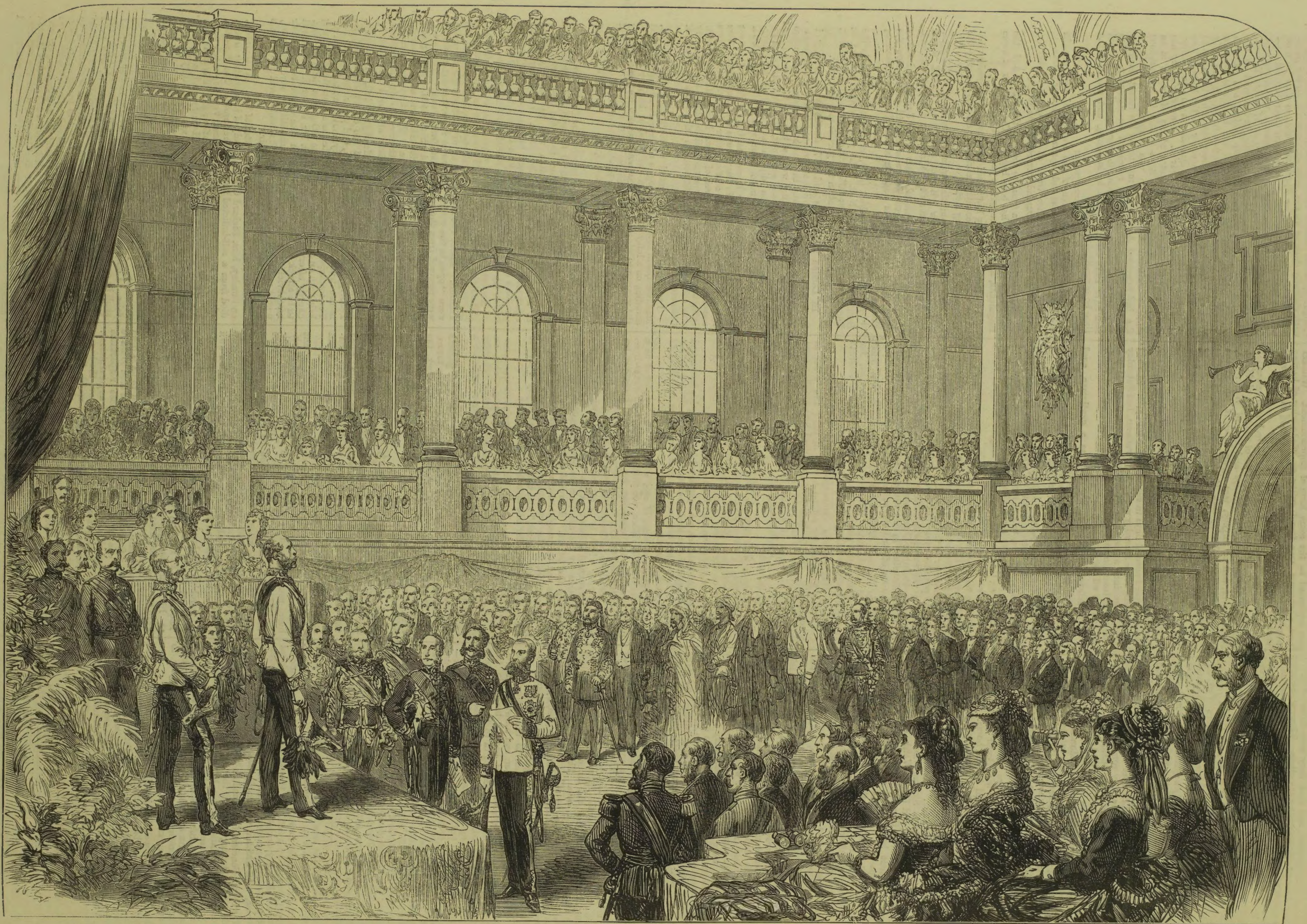
Mr. M. T. Bass, the senior member for Derby, having promised the munificent sum of £5000 towards the erection of a free library, on the condition that the town should provide a suitable site, a resolution was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Town Council on Wednesday to the effect that the Corporation should be empowered at once to purchase the present site of the Free Library building and land adjoining, in the Wardwick, for £3800, the sum asked.

An extensive show of fruits, vegetables, autumnal flowers, and implements was opened on Wednesday in the gardens of the Manchester Botanical and Horticultural Society, at Old Trafford. About £1400 was offered in prizes, many of which were "open to the world," and some important contributions were received from the continent of Europe and from America. Altogether the entries numbered about 2400. The Queen, besides a donation of £25, contributed some of the choicest productions of the Royal gardens. The first-prize winners were her Majesty, the Earl of Strathmore, the Earl of Durham, the Earl of Bective, Lord Wharfedale, and Lord Carington.

There were great festivities at Merthyr Tydvil, on Tuesday, in honour of the coming of age of the eldest son of Mr. R. Fothergill, member for the borough, and proprietor of the immense ironworks at Abernarth, Plymouth, and Pen-y-darren. The townspeople of Merthyr and Aberdare presented the young heir with an address and a handsome 200-guinea diamond ring. Shortly afterwards the medals which Mr. Fothergill had caused to be struck for the Welsh Choir, in commemoration of their recent victory at the Crystal Palace competition, were presented, a gold one being given to Caradog, the leader, and silver ones to the rest of the members of the choir.

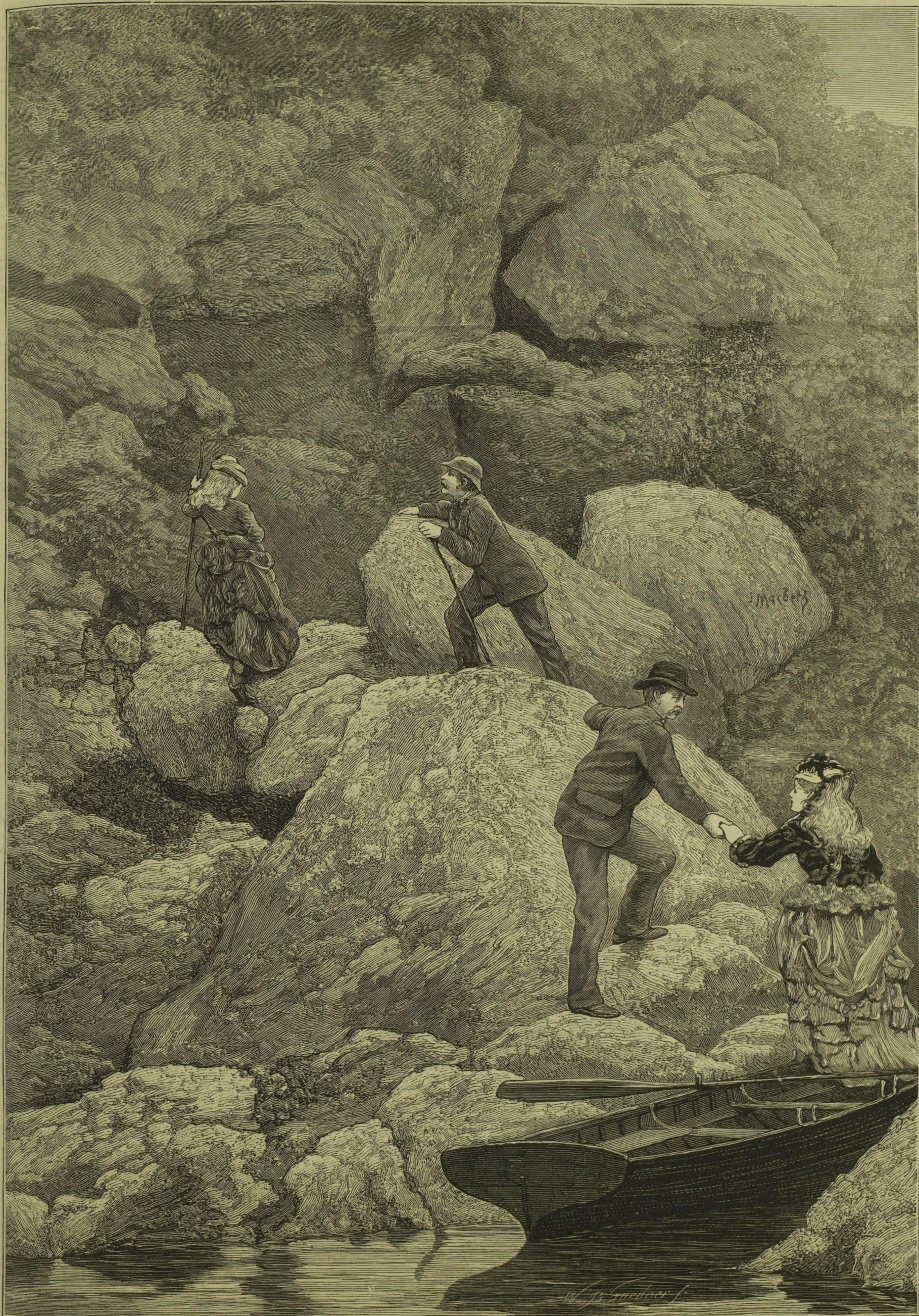
Several suicides have been committed of late. At Chertsey, on Sunday, Mrs. Richard Graves, a lady of independent means, died from a self-inflicted wound in the throat. The deceased, who was much respected, had appeared very depressed since the death of her husband, some months ago. The same day, Mr. Thomas Baker, of Grafton Hall, Hornsey-road, aged forty, a partner in a firm of linen factors, who had lately laboured under the impression that a charge of libel was about to be preferred against him, committed suicide by shooting himself. The following paper was found on a chest of drawers:—"I am afraid the charge will be brought against me of which I am innocent. I swear to you, William and John, the charge is false. I only thought of [destroying myself] this morning. I shall be dead in a few minutes." At Green's Norton, Northants, Reynolds Brown, a respectable young shoemaker, who lived with his mother and two sisters, having shown strong symptoms of insanity, was put under restraint. A friend was sitting up with him at night, while two others slept in an adjoining room, when he suddenly darted up the chimney, and escaped. Five days afterwards he was found drowned in a neighbouring stream. On Wednesday morning the clothes of a man named Deacon were found on the banks of the Thames, near the railway-bridge at Eton Brocas. It is supposed that he has drowned himself.





ARCHDUKE ALBERT DISTRIBUTING THE EXHIBITION PRIZES IN THE RIDING SCHOOL AT VIENNA.





ROB ROY'S CAVE, LOCH LOMOND.



## The Extra Supplement.

## THE HAUPT ALLEE OF THE VIENNA PRATER.

However beneficial the Vienna Exhibition may prove to the city and to Austria generally, it will have been the cause of the destruction of much of the natural beauty of the Prater, the popular park of the Viennese. Not merely have many of its finest trees and some of its wildest thickets been sacrificed to the exigencies of the new industrial palace and the heterogeneous constructions crowding the park, but scores of new restaurants and Bier-Halles have been allowed to spring up on the greensward skirting the roads leading to the Exhibition, thereby converting much of the intervening space between the entrance to the Prater and the boundary of the Exhibition grounds into a kind of gimcrack town.

The Prater, which is situated at the eastern extremity of the city, is the favourite afternoon and Sunday resort of all classes of Viennese. It is intersected by three principal avenues, of which the central one—known as the Wursten Prater, with its circuses, its monkey theatre, its cafés chantants, its shows, swings, and merry-go-rounds, and its cheap restaurants and Bier-Halles—is the one most in favour with the common people. The avenue on the left leads to the Danube and the wilder parts of the Prater, while the one on the right hand is the Grand Avenue, or Haupt Allee, which is at once the Avenue de l'Impératrice and Rotten Row of Vienna, and where at five o'clock of an afternoon the rank, fashion, wealth, talent, and beauty of the Austrian capital congregate to be gazed at by the idle and the curious. This Haupt Allee, which is thickly planted with rows of trees, comprises a broad central road for carriages, a shady ride beneath the blossoming chestnuts for equestrians, and broad and narrow footways—the former conveniently bordered on the one side by restaurants and beer-gardens, and invariably crowded with pedestrians, the latter bounded by green sward and an artificial cascade. The military element predominates largely in the throng which here assembles, from grey-headed old Generals lolling back in their barouches, and dashing young cavalry officers in their mail phaetons driving their four-in-hands, down to the common soldier in tight blue pantaloons and the most lumpy-looking of recruits. Here, moreover, strange varieties of costume continually arrest the eye, including squat Bohemian nursemaids in high jack boots, Tyrolese in tall hats and curling feathers, Hungarian officers bedecked with brandenbourgs, Slavonian peasants in huge flannel overcoats and with some bit of finery in their billycock hats, and patriarchal Jews in quaint headgear and long robes tied with girdles.

## ROB ROY'S CAVE.

The scenery of Loch Lomond is considerably varied in its length of twenty-three miles, the breadth enlarging from a narrow strip of water at the upper end to an expanse of five miles at the lower, but frequently intercepted by very beautiful islands of a diminutive size. The upper or northern part is hemmed in by lofty mountains, which in some places descend to the water's edge by precipitous cliffs; and it is at such a place, six miles above Tarbet, on the opposite or western shore, that tradition has located the romantic den, or cave of the rocks, where that famous outlaw of the clan Macgregor, in the times of the Jacobite agitation, used to take refuge when hard pressed by King George's soldiery. The opening of the cave would scarcely be visible from the deck of a passing steam-boat, but it is marked by two circles painted on the stone beside it. As this place is not far from Inversnaid, where the steam-boat takes in parties of tourists from Loch Katrine, they often come to visit the favourite retreat of the renowned Highland freebooter. Wordsworth's moral reflections upon him, as well as the descriptions in Sir Walter Scott's interesting tale, may sometimes be recalled to mind:—

And thus among these rocks he lived,  
Through summer heat and winter snow;  
The eagle he was lord above,  
And Rob was lord below.

Heaven gave Rob Roy a dauntless heart,  
And wondrous length and strength of arm;  
Nor craved he more to quell his foes,  
Or keep his friends from harm.

Said generous Rob, "What need of books?  
Burn all the statutes and their shelves;  
They stir us up against our kind,  
And, worse, against ourselves.

"The creatures see of flood and field,  
And those that travel on the wind;  
With them no strife can last; they live  
In ease and peace of mind.

"For why? because the good old rule  
Sufficeth them, the simple plan,  
That they should take who have the power,  
And they should keep who can.

"Since, then, the rule of right is plain,  
And longest life is but a day,  
To gain my ends and have my rights,  
I'll take the shortest way."

A famous man is Robin Hood,  
The English ballad-singer's joy!  
And Scotland has a thief as good,  
She has her own Rob Roy!

On Monday the new Act, passed in the late Session, to amend the law relating to salmon fisheries in England and Wales took effect. It contains penalties on selling salmon during close time—between Sept. 3 and Feb. 1—and provisions as to pickled salmon and fresh salmon in certain parts.

Several explosions are reported. The most singular occurred on board an Isle of Man steamer, on Monday afternoon. A passenger threw away a lighted fusee, which fell through a ventilator into a canister of gunpowder, out of which a seaman was taking a charge, in the bulkheads below. The seaman and several passengers sustained serious injuries. By an explosion of blasting-powder in a coal-mine near Sunderland two men were killed on Tuesday. There has been another explosion of gunpowder at the mills of Messrs. Curtis and Harvey. No lives were lost, but the injuries in one or two cases were severe.

At the Society of Arts' technological examinations, which have been held this year for the first time, the subjects selected being the manufacture of cotton, steel, carriages, silk, and paper, the examiners have reported favourably of the following candidates:—In steel manufacture, W. H. Warren, of Dublin, who obtains a first-class certificate, with a prize of £10, and the offer of a studentship of £50, given by her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. In carriage-building, T. F. Mullins, of Preston, who obtains a first-class certificate, with a prize of £5, and the offer of a similar studentship of £50; and M. Mullins and J. J. Heywood, who each obtain certificates and prizes. In cotton manufacture, Thomas G. Mills, of Longsight, near Manchester, who obtains a first-class certificate, with a prize of £5. At the examinations of 1874 the same subjects will be continued, with the addition of glass manufacture, cloth, pottery and porcelain, and gas making.

## FINE ARTS.

The autumn exhibition of modern pictures in oil and water colours, at the Free Library and Museum, Liverpool, opened on Saturday last. The collection fully maintains the high character attained on the re-establishment of annual exhibitions in Liverpool two years back, mainly through the exertions of Mr. E. Samuelson, the present Mayor. Among the principal works included in the exhibition are a portrait by Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A.; "Antique Juggling Girl," by M. F. Leighton, R.A.; "The Wounded Knight," by Mr. P. F. Poole, R.A.; "At Bay," by Mr. J. Pettie, A.R.A.; "Mary Queen of Scots in Lochleven Castle," by Mr. Calderon, R.A.; "An English Stream," by Mr. F. Lee, R.A.; and "Parting Words," by Mr. C. W. Cope, R.A. The strength of the display resides, however, less in academic productions than in the contributions of young and rising men, among which are comprised "Good-bye—God Bless You," by P. E. Morris; "Le Lever de Monseigneur," by C. Calthrop; "Pompeii Destroyed," by F. W. W. Topham; "A Los Toros," by Haynes Williams; "The Lily Maid," by F. Sandys; "Abraham Sends away Hagar and Ishmael," by W. Gale; "Homeless," by H. B. Roberts; "The Love-Making of Orlando and Touchstone," by A. Hughes; "Soutram," by Miss Starr; "The Gadarene Swine," by V. Prinsep; "Mountain Stream—Glen Derry, Aberdeenshire," by J. W. Oakes; and other important figure and landscape subjects by A. Legros, G. H. Boughton, E. A. Goodall, R. S. Stanhope, T. Huxon, A. H. Tourner, C. N. Hemy, Walter Field, G. H. Garraway, E. C. Barnes, W. J. Callcott, Mark Anthony, R. W. Macbeth, W. L. Wyllie, W. J. Hennessey, J. MacWhirter, E. R. Taylor, S. Solomon, C. E. Perugini, C. J. Lewis, A. Vertunni, J. Backalowitz, H. Bource, and others. The large collection of water-colour drawings include examples of many members of the societies and prominent outsiders. Among the local artists who are well represented are Messrs. Fannies, Bishop, Kerry, Dudley, and the late W. Davis.

While the Vendôme column of the French still waits to be re-erected the Prussians have raised their great new column or trophy of Victory on the Königsplatz at Berlin, and on Tuesday last, the anniversary of Sedan, it was unveiled with a splendid religious and military ceremony. The monument measures 195 ft. in height, and is the most colossal structure of its kind in Europe—the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile at Paris being a totally different design. The monument has a square base or podium composed of red Swedish granite, 62 ft. on each side by 22 ft. high, which rests on a flight of grey Silesian granite steps. The four sides of the podium bear reliefs 41 ft. by 6½ ft., illustrative of the three wars the monument is intended to commemorate. On the east side the subjects are preparations for war and the storming of Düppel, on the north side the battle of Königgratz and the meeting on the battle-field of the King and the Crown Prince, on the west side the battle of Sedan and the entry into Paris, on the south side the entry of troops into Berlin. This broad base supports an enormous column 100 ft. high, which is surmounted by a statue of Victory 40 ft. in height. A number of smaller columns, each 16 ft. high, and consisting of single blocks of granite, also rise from the pedestal and surround the lower part of the great column, forming a hall 50 ft. in diameter. The capitals of these columns are in bronze, as also three gilt bands on the column above the hall, the metal being cast from Danish, Austrian, and French guns captured in the campaigns of 1864, 1866, and 1870. Within the hall the whole surface of the main column is covered by mosaics illustrative of the military achievements of the Prussian and German people. The statue of Victory—winged and gilt—which surmounts the whole, stands upon eight Prussian eagles, and holds out a laurel-wreath with the right hand, while grasping in the left a spear, into the blade of which is inserted an iron cross. The monument contains 194 representations of engagements in the three campaigns which are claimed as Prussian and German victories. A figure of Germany in a mosaic of the hall is the Portrait of Queen Louise, the Emperor's mother.

Incredible as it may appear, it is seriously proposed to convert the ruins of Kirkstall Abbey, Yorkshire—ruins so dear to lovers of the picturesque, which have been the subject of some of the happiest efforts of Turner and other artists, and which attract thousands annually to their romantic desolation—into a modern Anglican church! Sir Gilbert Scott has actually undertaken to perpetrate this offence against good taste, this piece of vandalism, for it is virtually nothing better, and he has prepared his report, with the customary plausible suggestions for modernising and utilising the old monastic buildings. Surely the so-called "restoration" mania can no further go! At a recent meeting of the Architectural Association in Lichfield Mr. Sharpe, our best authority on the Cistercian buildings, of which Kirkstall is one, spoke so well on the subject that we cannot do better than give our readers the benefit of his experience and opinions. Mr. Sharpe said that a more unreal and untruthful application of the word "restoration" cannot be imagined than to use it in connection with the proposed conversion. Kirkstall Abbey was the conventual church of a Cistercian monastery, with, as usual, simple outlines, massive proportions, and peculiar divisions, to suit its two-fold character; its utterly plain appearance, devoid of all colour and ornamentation; its Puritanic, even poverty-stricken, simplicity was in keeping with its unmusical ritual. We all know, on the other hand, what sort of aspect the modern church that we shall have at the hands of Sir Gilbert Scott will present—with its alabaster reredos, its gilt choir-screens, its painted vaultings, its gaudy stained-glass windows, and its brilliant encaustic floor, after the £40,000 or £50,000 are expended that he proposes to lay out upon it. There is not, in this case, the pretext of necessity or even a useful object, for there is no lack of church accommodation in the district. Sir Gilbert Scott suggests the utilisation of the conventual ruins as a college for the education of clergymen. But a more unsuitable or unhealthy site, in the smoky suburbs of a large manufacturing town, could hardly be found. Nor would one of these additional buildings, admirably planned as they were for the requirements, the duties, and the occupations of a body of cloistered Cistercian monks, be at all suitable for the modern requirements of a college of English youths. It is hard to say who would gain by this so-called restoration; whereas to the archaeologist, the artist, and the art-student the loss would be irreparable. To them the glories of Kirkstall Abbey, as an object of picturesque interest, as an authentic record of a peculiar phase of the art-history of the Middle Ages, as a grand national monument, will be a thing of the past; for it need hardly be said that whatever the tool of the modern restorer passes over loses at once its authentic character and its historic value; and that Kirkstall Abbey will, from the day that its "restoration" is complete, and that it is delivered over, spick and span, to the Bishop of the diocese for consecration, be to all intents and purposes a modern church. We unite with Mr. Sharpe in protesting against the preposterous conversion of these ruinous remains "into a form which they never possessed, under the pretence of their application to a use for which they are ill-

suited, and to satisfy which a building infinitely more convenient could be constructed at half the cost."

Mr. Reginald C. Oldknow, engineer, R.N., has written to the *Times* to remonstrate against the conversion of the campanile of Chichester Cathedral into a water tower, as proposed by a local company, and agreed to, as he says, by the Dean and Chapter. He deprecates the desecration of one of the few campaniles in England; and with regard to the alleged necessity of a lofty tank to preserve the cathedral from fire, he urges that there is a great difference between precautions for the security of a sacred edifice and the establishment of an elevated hydrant for the use of a whole town, probably to the injury of a wonderful piece of ancient architecture. He thinks the company, in which some of the cathedral authorities are said to be interested, should expend £600 in erecting a water tower.

M. Verlat's triptical picture of "La Mère du Messie et les Evangelistes," which, as we lately stated, is one of the most important works in the present Antwerp exhibition, has been purchased for the Musée of that town.

Mr. S. C. Hall, the well-known editor of the *Art-Journal*, has produced a little temperance tale in verse entitled "The Trial of Sir Jasper," which would deserve notice in this "Fine-Arts" column were it only for the illustrations it contains by many of our leading painters and engravers; the designs being in all cases, we believe, gratuitously given to further the philanthropic object Mr. Hall had in view. The artist-contributors include Messrs. A. Elmore, T. Faed, W. C. T. Dobson, E. M. Ward, G. Doré, G. Cruikshank, J. Tenniel, G. H. Boughton, Cave Thomas, P. R. Morris, Birkett Foster, H. R. Robertson, F. D. Hardy, H. Anelay, and E. S. Kennedy; Sir John Gilbert, Sir Noel Paton, Mrs. E. M. Ward, and others. We need hardly say, after quoting the names of artists so many of whom are distinguished as designers, that the illustrations generally are of uncommon merit. A design by Mr. Cave Thomas symbolical of "The Golden Mean of Temperance," representing an angel standing with a pair of compasses that divide the distance between a string of monkish pilgrims, who indulge only in water from a stream, on the one side, and a crowd of drunken debauchees on the other, forms an appropriate frontispiece.

Two amphoræ, of the kind given as prizes to the victors at the Panathenaic games, have been recently dug up at Corneto, in Tuscany. On one of them is a painting representing Pallas standing and turned towards the left in a fighting attitude, with the lance in her right hand and the shield on her left arm. The vase also bears the name of "Phythodelos Archeon," a magistrate who governed B.C. 336, the year that Philip II., King of Macedonia, died. The vases are therefore valuable as showing Grecian art just before its decline.

Sixty curious statuettes in terra-cotta have been placed in the Louvre which were brought from Tanara, in Boetia, by MM. Dumont and Chaplin, as part of the fruits of their late voyage of discovery in Greece. They vary in height from 2½ in. to 10 in., and all represent women or children.

## THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* contains only one highly-amusing contribution of much originality, but this is irresistible. It is the "grotesque" entitled "A Vision of Communism," in which the system is supposed to be logically carried out through all the details of life—the clever boys being forbidden to learn lest they should surpass the dull ones, pretty girls being disfigured to put them on an equality with their less favoured sisters, cripples and dwarfs receiving titles as a set-off against their incurable natural disadvantages. The idea is as old as Aristophanes, but is worked out with the spirit of a novel conception. "Young Brown" may also be described as amusing, but the moral tone is unpleasantly cynical, and the incidents, if not positively unnatural, are exceptional in the highest degree. We must also protest against the exhibition of public characters under transparent disguises, for the gratification, as it would seem, of personal pique. Miss Thackeray's "Jack in the Bean-Stalk" is not amusing, but it has merits of another sort. Employing for the first time her pen on a public question, the authoress has indited a simple, unaffected description of agricultural distress, impressive from its earnest feeling and quiet, unexaggerated power. There are sensible papers on physical education and the future of the co-operative movement, and a neat resumé of the reasons which induce astronomers to regard Saturn as "a miniature sun."

Fraser has a most unique contribution in a translation of a grotesque piece of mediæval Irish humour, entitled "Mac Conglinny's Vision," relating the liberation of King Cat al from the pangs of a canine appetite. It is a wonderful glorification of good living according to the ideas of the country and period, and would enable us to reconstruct the Irish mediæval cuisine if some of the terms employed had not become obsolete. The translator, Mr. Hennessy, has pointed out its remarkable resemblance to some portions of Rabelais. "Birds of the Humber" is a charming ornithological essay, with graphic pictures of sporting and scenery in the fenny districts. A paper on Irish affairs advocates the abolition of the Lord Lieutenantcy; and one on Persian affairs insists on the expediency of a vigorous intervention in them or an entire renunciation of concern about them. There are interesting biographical sketches of two dissimilar individuals—the late authoress of "Paul Ferroll," some excellent specimens of whose poetry are given, and of Antoine Court, the restorer of French Protestantism in the first half of the eighteenth century. Few have accomplished a greater work under greater discouragements than this unassuming man, whose chief characteristics, after his self-devotion, were his eminent sobriety and soundness of judgment.

Macmillan is very uninteresting this month, except for the commencement of what promises to be an able essay on Petrarch and the continuation of Mr. Black's story, which is fully up to the mark.

The current number of *Blackwood* is excellent, because it is so characteristically Blackwoodian, full of humorous unreasonableness, and no less so of humorous vitality. It begins with a most entertaining satire on the prevalent mania for over-government—"How John was Drilled"—in which the absurdities of Civil Service examiners, local inspectors, &c., are exhibited with a rich vein of racy exaggeration, more mirth-moving than effective for the writer's purpose. The humour of the review (very poor in other respects) of Stephen's "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity" may be appreciated from the grave contradiction of a report that the book caused the death of Mr. Mill. A panegyrist of Don Carlos, seeking to recommend his hero to English sympathies, brings forward his intention to prohibit the public exercise of the Protestant religion, which really does appear to be the only feature of his programme respecting which no question exists. "My Active Subaltern" belongs to a class of fiction peculiar to *Blackwood*. It depicts the farcical, yet tragical, career of an eccentric military character with a spirit and graphic power leaving nothing to be desired. The only excep-



tions to this general spirit of geniality are the captions, and to us unaccountable, strictures on two such enjoyable books as *Sea* (Claydon's correspondence and Mrs. Grote's memoir of her husband).

Mr. Chamberlain's onslaught on the Ministry in the *Fortnightly Review* may or may not have the significance of a party manifesto. The gist of his complaint seems to be that Ministers, being unable to reconcile the differences of their supporters on certain questions, have elected to go with the more numerous section. Mr. Chamberlain's claim amounts in effect to a demand that his minority should be considered a majority, which is impossible. The same remarks may be addressed to Mr. Morley, who, in advocating secular and rate-supported education with great force and eloquence, entirely overlooks the fact that his system is distasteful to the majority of the country, and that the attempt to enforce it would probably lead to the destruction of national education in any form. Abstract arguments directed to effect a change of public sentiment are fully in place; but it is idle to expect those responsible for legislation in the matter to act as though this modification had been produced already. In ignoring such practical considerations, Mr. Morley exposes himself to the charge he is so ready to bring against the clergy, of postponing education to his own shibboleth. General Cluseret's vindication of himself goes off the stage as lamely as it came on. Herr Gustav Cohn's sketch of the present condition of political economy in Germany contains an interesting sketch of the school of Academic Socialists, the writers who have undertaken to mediate between the laissez-faire doctrines of the Manchester school on the one hand and Socialism on the other. An investigation of singular beauty and delicacy into the principles of Greek art, by Mr. F. Cornish, results in the conclusion that the reproduction of the Hellenic type in any department of art is all but impossible; but that the endeavour must nevertheless be persisted in as an indispensable ingredient in modern culture.

Nonconformist grievances in the matter of education are temperately expounded by the Rev. R. W. Dale, in the *Contemporary Review*, with an evident wish for an amicable adjustment. The writer's practical conclusion, that the universal establishment of school boards should be the chief aim, is one that will commend itself to all friends of national education, but it must be feared that the dissensions provoked by Mr. Dale's friends have too much weakened the Liberal party for it to be at present capable of carrying such a measure. The number abounds with excellent articles. The current number of Mr. Spencer's contributions to sociological science is chiefly occupied with an able discussion of the congenital differences between the sexes. Mr. Snow's beautiful essay on "Natural Ordination," professedly advocating increased "liberty of prophesying" in the Church of Eng and, takes in reality a much wider range. There are many shrewd remarks and excellent suggestions in Dr. Littledale's rather discursive paper on the relations of masters and domestics, which also covers more ground than it professes to do. We accept "Contemporary Evolution," by Mr. St. George Mivart, as an account in the main accurate, though occasionally tinged with prejudice, of the inevitable tendency of the diffusion of knowledge, and consequent exclusion of mere hypothesis respecting the universe.

The *Month* has several papers of unusual interest, the most important, perhaps, being a notice of the remarkable Russian travels of Macarius, patriarch of Antioch in the seventeenth century, brought from Asia to co-operate in the deposition of the Russian patriarch Nikon. There are also an account of the present condition of Christianity in Japan; an analysis of the Provençal poet Mistral's beautiful "Mireille;" an obituary notice of the late Mr. Hope-Scott, founded on an exquisite funeral address by Dr. Newman; and a biography of that curious parasitical saint Clement Brentano, who fairly forced himself into sanctity by his persistent devotion to an ecstatic nun, Anna Katharina Emmerich.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* is highly entertaining. We should have thought, however, that Mr. Hatton, in general so conspicuous for inexhaustible *verve*, would have had invention enough to dispense with the questionable introduction of a painful law case of public notoriety into "Clytie." The number is full of amusing light reading, and there is one excellent essay in a graver vein, that on Macaulay as a critic of Dante. The verdict on the historian in this capacity is not favourable.

The most remarkable item in the *Transatlantic* is the "Conclusion of Edwin Drood," through a medium. It also has two very interesting reprints—a narrative of Jefferson's presidential career from the *Atlantic Monthly*, and the reminiscences of a visitor to President Lincoln, from the *Galaxy*.

Temple Bar, Belgravia, Tinsley, the Saint James's Magazine, and London Society, all labour successfully for the amusement of readers who cannot be supposed to be very exacting at this time of year. Belgravia is the most successful of the five. We have also to acknowledge the Argosy, the Monthly Packet, Cassell's Magazine, the Quiver, Old and New London, Little Folks, the Popular Recreator, Popular Educator, Good Words, Once a Week, the Sunday Magazine, Golden Hours, Aunt Judy, the Leisure Hour, the Sunday at Home, and Ocean Highways.

Mr. F. W. Mozley, M.A., late Scholar of New College, Oxford, and Assistant Master in St. Paul's College, Stony Stratford, has been appointed to the second mastership of the King's School, Bruton. Mr. Mozley was placed in the first class in classical moderations.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Dorchester, Weymouth, and Cerne District Labourers' Association, General Sir John Michel advised his hearers to refrain from joining benefit clubs or unions. He contended that working men are no better off than they were before the general rise in wages, inasmuch as food and clothing are dearer. He charged the unions with severing the links that bind classes together.

By virtue of an Act passed in the recent Session (36 and 37 Vic., c. 49), the Treasury is empowered to issue £3,000,000 out of the Consolidated Fund to the Public Works Loan Commissioners, to enable them to make loans to school boards in pursuance of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and to sanitary authorities under the Public Health Act. The fifty-seventh section of 33 and 34 Vic., c. 75, provides that where a school board incur any expense in making or enlarging a school-house they may, with the consent of the Education Department, spread the payment over several years, not exceeding fifty, and may for that purpose borrow money on the security of the school fund and local rate, to bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. The Public Works Loan Commissioners may, on the recommendations of the Local Government Board, make loans under the Public Health Act for sanitary purposes at the same rate of interest, or any such rate as the Commissioners of the Treasury deem necessary, in order to enable the loan to be made without loss to the Exchequer. The Treasury may now, from time to time, cause to be charged on the Consolidated Fund £3,000,000 for school loans and sanitary loans at the disposal of the Public Works Loan Commissioners; and the National Debt Commissioners may invest money in their hands.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The intelligence that Tom French, the famous jockey, died on Saturday last caused quite a painful sensation among turf men, for, though it was known that he had long suffered from consumption, yet the latest bulletins were very favourable, and, indeed, it was rumoured that he hoped to be able to ride again this autumn. However, he suffered a relapse on the Friday, and died on the following morning. French was born in Liverpool in 1845, and was therefore in his twenty-ninth year. He was apprenticed at a very early age to James Godding, of Newmarket—who, it will be remembered, died only a few months ago—and, after about three years' tuition, was entrusted with a few mounts. He did nothing, however, to bring himself prominently into notice till 1860, when he secured both the Great Metropolitan and Chester Cup on St. Albans. These victories gave him plenty of mounts, and in the following year he scored twenty-two victories, this number being increased to thirty-eight in 1862. Forty wins in 1863 showed a steady advance in his profession, and among them was his brilliant victory in the Goodwood Cup on Isoline, who beat La Touques, "the French Blink Bonny," by a head, after a most punishing finish. In 1866 French was within an ace of winning the Derby on the outsider Savernake; but it proved an unlucky race for him, as it was of course said that "he must have won it," &c. The result of the St. Leger triumphantly vindicated his skill, and proved how unjust were these criticisms, for Savernake, in Chaloner's hands, ran the same horse to an ounce as at Epsom. The symptoms of consumption became more alarming in 1869—in which year he rode seventy-two winners—and since then he always left England for the winter. Early in 1870 he had a bad attack of bleeding from the lungs, and was earnestly advised by his medical attendants to relinquish his profession, as the only chance of prolonging his life. This, however, he refused to do, and was rewarded by winning the Derby—the height of every jockey's ambition—on Kingcraft in the same year. He was lucky enough to get a mount on Favonius at Epsom in the following season, as Maidment was required for Rippenden, and was thus enabled to repeat the achievement. Last year was his most successful one; for he rode seventy-five winners, and during the present season he had secured thirty-four races out of the 118 in which he had ridden. His last appearance was at Windsor about three weeks ago, when he won the Berkshire Cup on Trombone. French was a most elegant rider, with great length and power, and rare judgment. His honesty and integrity were unimpeachable, and in private life his modesty and really brilliant social qualities made him one of the most popular jockeys of the day.

Numerous meetings have taken place during the present week, but the racing has been of little importance. At Warwick Field Marshal managed to give the Hippias filly 36 lb. and defeated her by a head in the Warwick Cup. This is the third time in succession that she has finished second for an important race. The Tipster won the Wright Stakes at Richmond very easily, and has evidently improved considerably since the beginning of the season.

The St. Leger will be decided next Wednesday, and as the day approaches it is evident that the field will be a small one. The following will be found a reliable list of the probable starters and jockeys:—Doncaster (Webb), Marie Stuart (T. Osborne), Kaiser (Maidment), Gang Forward (Challoner), Andred (Morris), Negro (Jennings), Chivalrous (Fordham), Wild Myrtle (Lowe), Little Savage colt (Archer), Bonny Bell filly (J. Osborne), and possibly Montargis (Carratt). The betting may be fairly quoted as "25 to 1 bar four," and, after Marie Stuart's very slovenly performance at York, one can scarcely doubt that the finish will be confined to Doncaster and the famous "Corsican Brothers," Kaiser and Gang Forward.

Last week was a disastrous one for Notts, as the eleven not only received its first defeat this season, but could make no sort of stand against Yorkshire. For the latter county Smith played a magnificent innings of 89, and Hill and Greenwood bowled in such irresistible form that Notts was beaten by an innings and 24 runs. Gloucestershire v. Sussex ended in a draw, the scoring being very heavy on both sides. For the former Mr. W. G. Grace (51), Dr. E. M. Grace (73), and Mr. F. Townsend (136), were the chief contributors to a total of 424; while Sussex had amassed just half that number for the loss of five wickets, Mr. J. M. Cotterill (78), Lillywhite (47), and Charlwood (not out, 54) doing good service.

In an exhibition match at billiards, at Southport, on Saturday last, W. Cook beat J. Roberts, jun., by 613 points. The winner scored breaks of 271 (71 "spots"), and 466 (152 consecutive "spots"). Kentfield, a famous old player, died last Friday week. He at one time held the championship, but resigned it to John Roberts, sen.

At the end of last week a great golf-match took place in St. Andrew's links, between Tom Morris, jun., (the champion) and Davie Strath. The game was 108 holes, and, after three days' play, the former was declared the winner by two holes.

The partridge-shooting season began on Monday, but the weather was generally unfavourable. Reports vary as to the condition of the birds in different parts of England.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual prize meeting of the 38th Middlesex (Artists) took place, at Ealing, on the 28th ult. and the 1st inst. There were five series of prizes, comprising silver cups, objects of art, and some eight or ten valuable sketches by members and friends of the corps. A handsome silver challenge cup was added to the list by Messrs. Hartley, of Sunderland, for the highest aggregate score in the several competitions. This was won by Private Joy, who shot splendidly throughout, taking also the commanding officer's (Mr. F. Leighton's, R.A.) cup, the first choice of the sketches, and a prize given by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne. Among the other prize-winners were Messrs. Roberts, Wilson, Heritage, Bridgman (who obtained a prize given by Mr. J. E. Chance, of Birmingham), Cleaver (a cup presented by Messrs. Sherlock), W. Spiers (who secured a majolica breakfast set, presented by Messrs. Minton, Hollins, and Co.), and Leonard (who won the prize given by Messrs. Mappin and Webb).

The results of the first competition for the champion badges of the county of Middlesex Rifle Association have been announced. Upwards of one hundred of the best shots of the county competed at the city of London rifle-ranges at Rainham. The conditions were the same as for the first stage of the Queen's prize at Wimbledon (seven shots at each of the ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards), the badges in gold, silver, and bronze, to be won by the three competitors making the highest aggregate scores in this and a second competition to be held in October. The winners were:—Private J. Boarder, 18th Middlesex, and Private Wilson, 22nd Middlesex; Captain Dean, London Rifle Brigade, and Sergeant Brooking, 22nd Middlesex; Corporal Felton, 1st London Engineers; Captain Cunningham, 18th Middlesex; Private Longford, London Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Rimington, 2nd London; Private Watts, London Rifle Brigade; Bugle-Major Matthews, 2nd Middlesex; and Private M'Dougall, London Rifle Brigade, 65

points each. The first two gentlemen divide £9, the second two, £5; and the last seven, £6.

All the metropolitan volunteers who had received the sanction of the Secretary of State for War to take part in the manoeuvres at Cannock Chase have returned to London. The health of the troops, notwithstanding the hardships and privations they have endured, is reported to have been good.

Colonel North, M.P., after thirteen years' command of the 1st Administrative Battalion Oxfordshire, having found it necessary to retire, took leave of the corps at the last battalion drill at Banbury, when he invited the whole regiment to parade in the beautiful park at Wroxton Abbey, and gave an entertainment to all the officers and members in that noble and celebrated specimen of an English baronial hall. By a subscription, to which every member of the corps has contributed, a handsome piece of plate has since been presented to Colonel North by a committee of officers appointed for that purpose, with a suitable address, containing expressions of their deep regret at his resignation, their admiration for his high qualities as a commander, and their gratitude for his courtesy and liberality during the long period for which he has been their commanding officer.

The annual prize-meeting of the 1st Battalion Somersetshire began at Bath on Monday. Mr. Fry won the first prize in series A; Sergeant Mendum won the challenge cup in the next series—Sergeant Vincent, who made a higher score, being disqualified on account of a light trigger. The winners of the second and third prizes were Sergeants Mercer and Moger—Major Allen and Mr. Bright, the members for the county, being the donors. The prize for company volley-firing was won by the 17th (Bath). In series C, on Tuesday, Lance-Corporal Harrison and Private Fry won the prizes. The Mayor's prize was won by Lieutenant Moger—Sergeant Morgan, who was second, securing Sir C. Styles's money prize. Corporal Collins won the Corporation prize for marksmen, Private Hawkins being second for aggregate over all the ranges. Lord Grey de Wilton's prize was carried off by Sergeant Fowler.

On Thursday the 1st Hants Battalion went into camp at Hayling Island for seven days, under the command of Colonel W. Humphrey, of Penton Lodge, Andover.

## NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AT ARMAGH.

The ceremony of dedication of the Irish National Cathedral of St. Patrick, lately completed after thirty-three years from its commencement, in the city of Armagh, which is most venerable in the ecclesiastical history of Ireland, was performed on Sunday week in the presence of several hundred Roman Catholic Bishops and prelates. This building, of which we give an illustration, is on the north side of the town, midway between the railway station and the old cathedral held by the Protestant Episcopal Church, and lately restored by the munificence of Primate Beresford. It stands on the west side of Lower English street, in face of Bannbrook Hill, and nearly opposite to the Deanery and the Observatory. The foundation-stone was laid on St. Patrick's Day, in 1840, by the Roman Catholic Primate, Dr. Crolly. The architect of the original design was the late Mr. Duff, of Newry; but in 1854, after seven years' stoppage of the work, it was entrusted to Mr. J. J. McCarthy, R. H. A., of Dublin, Professor of Architecture in the Catholic University. He adopted a bold course in changing the style of the architecture. He has so far succeeded that to none but a professional eye would any material differences be observable between the earlier and later portions of the building. The main features of the original design were three great towers, with flat roofs, parapets, and angle pinnacles, carried up in continuation of the buttresses; and with depressed roofs, and pinnacle terminations to all buttresses, rising for a considerable height over the parapets. As the building now stands its most striking characteristics are two lofty spires, rising to a height of 210 ft. each, at the western end, steep roofs, and an absence of all pinnacles on the parapets. The cathedral is 206 ft. long, and across nave and aisles 75 ft. wide, but across transept 120 ft. The roofs of the nave, transepts, and Lady chapel are of hammer-beam construction, and are plastered in panels between the moulded ribs of woodwork. The height to the centre of ceiling is about 75 ft., and to the ridge of roof 91 ft. The nave is divided into five bays, each 18 ft. from centre to centre, the division being marked by a shaft of stone carried up to support the roof principals, and terminated under these in carved stone figures of different saints. Originally it was intended to have a central tower over the intersection of nave and transepts, but Mr. McCarthy abandoned that idea, probably for the purpose of keeping down expense, and the ceiling over the crossing is now a kind of dome, formed by the intersection of the transepts and nave roofs, and self-contained, as it were, by the four arches which were intended to support the tower. The building is very much more effective externally than internally. The elevated nature of its site, and the beautiful marble (for it is really built of Armagh marble) of which it is built externally, contribute no doubt to this result; but, on the whole, the structure is very handsome. The builder was Mr. Byrne, of Belfast; and the altars were executed by Mr. Purdy, of London. It is intended to proceed, after some time, with the erection of a sacristy, chapter-house, and residence for the clergy connected with the cathedral. The building now finished has cost from £60,000 to £70,000. This money has been raised entirely by collections, and it is worthy of being recorded that on Sunday week (the day of the consecration) over £6000 was collected in the church. This sum, with the money previously paid for admission, makes a total of close on £10,000, an amount never before equalled on a similar occasion.

A newly-erected home for orphan girls, which has cost £1450 exclusive of the site, has been opened in Cliff-road, Leeds. It is contemplated to build a similar home for boys.

The foundation-stone of a new Townhall for Dunoon, near Greenock, was laid, with Masonic honours, by Mr. Grieve, M.P., on Saturday last.

The heavy weather which has been experienced on the coast has rendered bathing dangerous, and accidents begin to be announced. At Dover Lieutenant Jennings, who went out while the tide was at its height, was swept off his legs by the under-current, and speedily drowned. His brother stood within a dozen yards of him on the beach, but could render no assistance. Two sisters, the Misses Webb, of London, were bathing in Shrinkle Bay, Manorbier, five miles from Tenby, when one, aged twenty, was drowned. The other was saved by Mr. Forde. Edmund Falls, aged thirteen, fourth son of Dr. W. S. Falls, of Bournemouth, lost his life while bathing in a rough sea. At Yarmouth, on Tuesday, a visitor from London, named Gold, while bathing some distance from the beach, suddenly disappeared as if attacked with cramp. Several persons went to his assistance, but he was swept away by the tide and drowned.

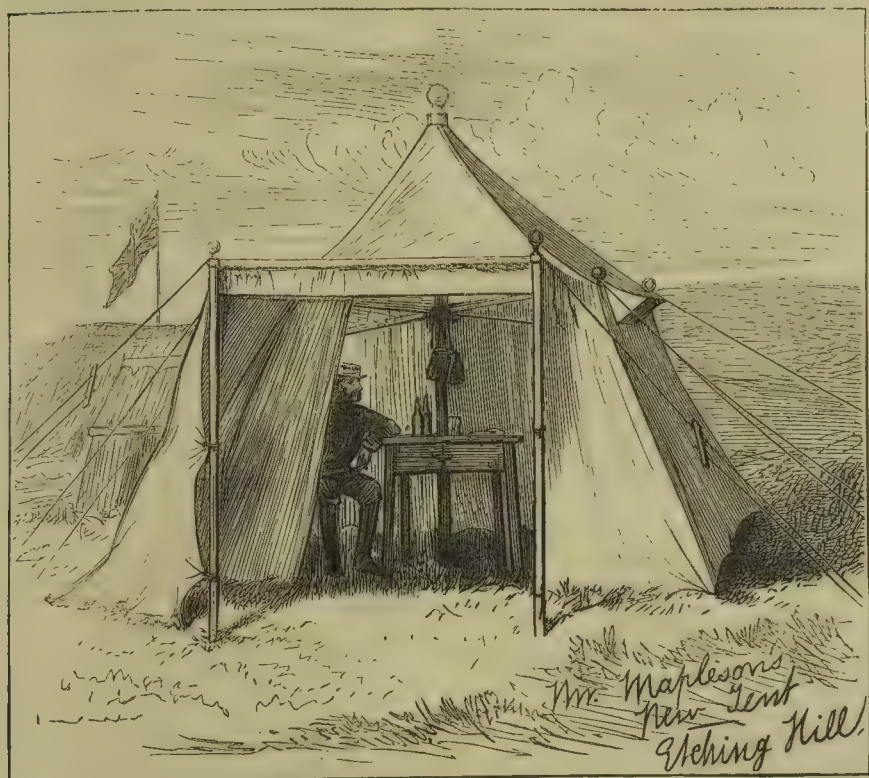
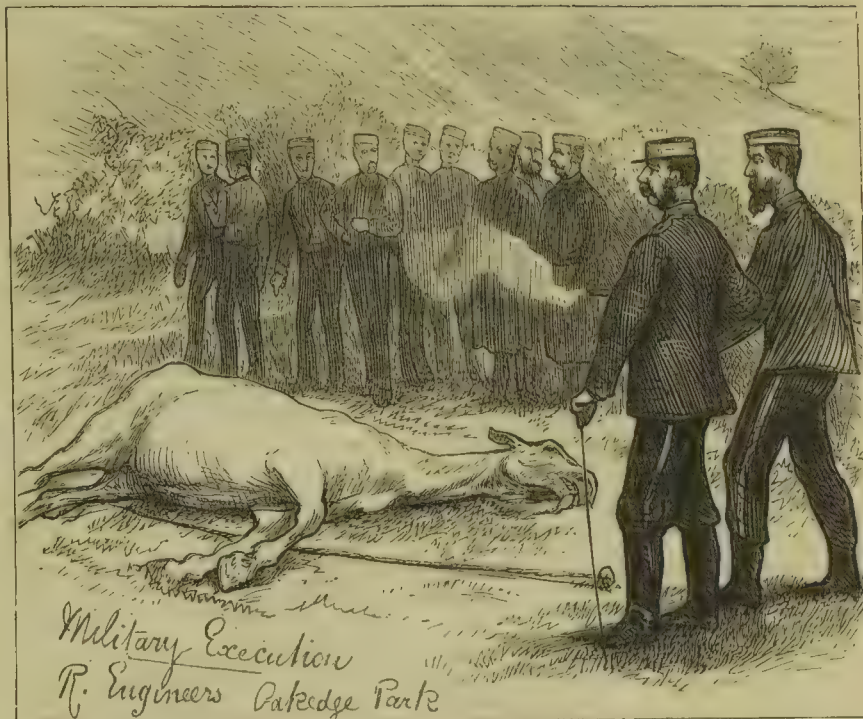




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THE HAUPT ALLEE OF THE PRATER, VIENNA.





SENOR CASTELAR, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE SPANISH CORTES.

## SENOR CASTELAR.

This conspicuous Spanish politician, who has just been elected President of the Cortes at Madrid, was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Provisional Government formed immediately after the abdication of King Amadeo. Emilio Castelar, who was born in 1832, is a journalist and orator of some rhetorical power, but not much of a practical statesman. He became notorious, early in his career, as an advocate of extreme democratic opinions. For a time he was Professor of History and Philosophy in the University of Madrid; but in 1866, having taken an active part in the revolutionary movement which was put down by Marshal Serrano, he was prosecuted by the Government of Queen Isabella, and was condemned to death; he had contrived, however, to escape from the country, taking refuge first in Geneva and afterwards in France. When the throne of Queen Isabella was overturned, in September, 1868, Castelar returned to Spain, and became one of the most uncompromising champions of a Republic. He exerted himself greatly for this object, but at the general election of the Constituent Cortes, in February, 1869, he found himself one of a small minority. He continued, however, in opposition to Prim and Serrano, to insist on the adoption of his favourite political theories, and was concerned in the Republican insurrections which took place in October of that year. The fall of the monarchy as represented by an Italian Prince has given Senor Castelar a fresh opportunity of trying the experiment of a Spanish Republic. But, what with the Communists or Red Republican faction in the south, and what with the Carlists in the north of Spain, it appears as though it were no easy task to establish an orderly Commonwealth based on popular suffrage in that country.

The portrait of Senor Castelar is from a photograph by M. J. Laurent, of Paris and Madrid.

## THE CIVIL WARS IN SPAIN.

The Spanish Republican Government at Madrid has to deal on the one hand with the invasion led by Don Carlos of Bourbon and of Este, grandson and heir of the old Don Carlos, who claimed to be King Charles V. of Spain, as successor to his

brother, Ferdinand VII., according to the Salic law, excluding the succession of his niece, the lately-reigning Queen Isabella II., to whom her father, King Ferdinand, had bequeathed his crown. The present Don Carlos, who is styled King Charles VII. by the Legitimist partisans, and bears also the title of Duke of Madrid, is a young man, in his twenty-sixth year. He is nephew, by the mother's side, to the Countess de Chambord, wife of the Prince regarded by that party as King Henry V. of France. In his present attempt to recover the throne of his ancestors Don Carlos is assisted by his brother, Don Alphonso, who commands an army of 11,000 men in Catalonia, while the main army, under Don Carlos, in the Basque Provinces and near the French frontier, is said to muster 22,000, with the advantage of being officered by men of proved military skill.

We have some details respecting the Carlist victory at Estella. The fort of San Fernando capitulated on the afternoon of the 24th, after a siege of six days, directed by Don Carlos in person. He himself aimed and fired the first piece of artillery, the ball of which penetrated one of the loopholes. The return shot of the Republicans killed an artilleryman at his side. The Republican commander, Villapadierna, arrived at the town with 800 infantry and the same number of cavalry to raise the siege, but he was repulsed by Don Carlos at the head of a column composed of troops from the band of Ollo and the first battalion of Navarre. A sergeant and five soldiers deserted from the fortress and gave the Carlists some useful information. Upwards of 500 prisoners have been set at liberty and escorted as far as Pampeluna, in order that they should not be molested on their journey. Fourteen hundred rifles and a large quantity of ammunition were taken.

The Carlist chief, Lizarraga, with 2000 Guipuzcoans, has attacked Guelaria, a town on the coast, about four leagues from St. Sebastian, and the steamer Buenventura has gone to assist the town. A despatch from Figueras, near the frontier,



THE YACHT DEERHOUND, LATELY CAPTURED OFF THE COAST OF SPAIN.



says that the Carlists, while carrying out the Carlist decree forbidding the railway communication with France, fired upon the train near La Palma, killing the stoker and wounding the engineer. All the carriages were hit; but the passengers, although considerably frightened, were none of them hurt. At Barcelona the Madrid mail of the 28th ult. arrived after a delay of twenty-four hours, in consequence of having been attacked by Carlists on the way. It is probable that the trains will now only be able to go as far as Casella. There are frequent reports of Carlist local successes. A cargo of arms for the Carlists has been landed at Palamos (Catalonia). The Carlist chiefs Villarubias and Esquena entered Corbera, where they levied a contribution and burnt the archives of the registry office. The Carlist chief Calvo, with 700 men, has been levying contributions, seizing horses and rations, and releasing prisoners at Folijar, Samper, and Allora. Another chief, named Velasco, at the head of 3000 men, has gone to the mountains of Santander, in order completely to cut off all communication between Madrid and the north. Andechaga has taken up a position at Santoria in order to support him. A band of 1500 Carlists entered Segorbe, raised a contribution, and went on to Navajos.

The capture of the English steam-yacht *Deerhound*, on the 13th ult., by a Spanish ship of war, and the detention of her English officers and crew, are proceedings which have been much discussed. The *Deerhound* formerly belonged to Mr. Lancaster, and was present at the fight between the Alabama and the United States war-ship *Kearsarge*, in the British Channel, towards the end of the American civil war, when Mr. Lancaster saved the officers and crew of the Alabama, upon the sinking of their own vessel. She has lately been employed by her new owners in conveying arms and ammunition to the Carlists on the shores of the Bay of Biscay. On Wednesday, the 13th ult., the *Deerhound*, which had been named anew, for this service, the Santa Margarita, was lying off the coast of France, directly opposite Biarritz, with no steam up, at a distance of from five to eight miles from the beach. While in this position a steamer flying British colours was seen coming up from the Spanish coast in the direction of the *Deerhound*. When close up the Spaniard lowered the British ensign and hoisted her own, at the same time dropping her boats into the water. They then boarded the *Deerhound*, which was keeping a bad look-out, and quietly took possession of her. She was taken in tow by the Spanish vessel and carried into the Spanish port of San Sebastian, where the owner, Colonel Steuart (who was on board), the captain, Captain Travers, the cook, the steward, and ten men were shut up in the fortress.

The other enemy with whom the Spanish Republican Government has to deal is the Communist or Red Republican faction, called the Intransigentes, or Irreconcilables, who have got possession of the fortified seaport and naval arsenal of Carthage, on the east coast of Spain, as well as of several powerful ships of war. The latest intelligence from Carthage announces that the insurgents have entered into communication with the secret agents of Don Carlos, and the former have agreed, should they find themselves hard pressed by the besiegers, to surrender to the Carlists a portion of the forts of the town, on the condition that all the Carlist bands in Valencia shall attack the Republicans. The black flag floats over the forts and ramparts of Carthage, as a reply to General Campos's summons to surrender. The forces of the besiegers are composed of a battalion from Mendigorría, six companies from Iberia, 250 Valencians, 400 Murcians, and 1500 Carthaginians. The only action at present taken by General Campos is to send out skirmishers against the besieged, and he does not reply to the cannon-shots fired from the town. General Contreras is in command of the insurgents.

Some account was given in our last of the action taken at Carthage by the commanders of two or three British ships of war, the *Swiftsure*, the *Torch*, and a gun-boat, in a compulsory disembarkation of the crews of the revolted Spanish war-ships. These ships were the *Vittoria* and the *Almanza*, which had been detained by our naval force after the example set by the Prussian Captain Werner in command of the *Friedrich Karl*, which seized the *Vigilante*. The insurgent dictators at Carthage had sent out the ships to attack Almería and other neighbouring seaport towns which resisted their dictation, and the foreign squadrons on that coast were obliged to interfere. The British squadron in the Mediterranean, commanded by Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton, arrived in Escombrera Bay, outside the harbour of Carthage, to counteract the menacing demonstrations of the Spanish forts and ships in that harbour, which threatened to fire upon the British ships, if the *Almanza* and *Vittoria* were removed to be given up to the Madrid Government. Several German, French, American, and Italian ships of war lay in the outer roadstead, beside the British ships; and our illustration, from a sketch made by Sub-Lieutenant Gustavus Yonge, of the *Triumph*, shows the positions they occupied in relation to the shore forts. The Spanish ships of war opposed to them were the *Mendez Nunez*, the *Numancia*, the *Tetuan*, and the *Fernando el Católico*. It is a great relief to be now enabled to state that the dispute was solved, last Monday, by the removal of the *Vittoria* and *Almanza* to Gibraltar, without provoking the outbreak of hostilities which had seemed imminent. Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton was determined to take these ships from under the forts of Carthage at all hazards. His plan of action, in case of resistance, and if the *Almanza* and *Vittoria* were fired upon while in charge of British sailors, was perfectly clear. He would have bombarded the Spanish forts and silenced their batteries, captured their ships of war inside and outside the harbour, and perhaps destroyed the arsenal, but would have spared the town and the lighthouses, inflicting as little damage as possible on life or private property. Notice having been duly given of his intentions, the British squadron prepared for action on Monday morning. The guns were loaded, the tops were barricaded with hammocks and manned with riflemen. The English red ensign was hoisted on board the *Vittoria* and *Almanza*. It was intended to use the Lord Warden and other large ships as rams to run down the *Mendez Nunez* and *Numancia*, in case of a serious fight. Everybody in the fleet believed that a general engagement was at hand. The officers and men were eager to do their duty. The merchant-ships in the port had been safely towed out by the Lord Warden and *Torch* and an Italian despatch-boat, the day before. When the appointed time came, the *Helicon* despatch-boat led the way for the British squadron to pass in front of the Spanish forts and ships. They stopped there while the *Vittoria* and *Almanza*, followed by the *Swiftsure* and *Triumph*, steamed out of Escombrera Bay, within easy range of the Spanish batteries. The *Numancia* and *Mendez Nunez* lay outside the harbour, and the *Tetuan* at the entrance; but no attempt was made, either by these ships or by the forts, to offer resistance. The German, French, and other foreign ships, except two Italian ironclads, had taken their departure in the morning. Until the convoy was well clear of the port, two English ships, the *Hart* and the gun-boat *Pheasant*, remained in front of Fort St. Julian, lest the Spaniards should open fire. Happily, there was no conflict on this occasion, and the *Vittoria* and *Almanza* were safely conveyed to Gibraltar, in spite of the violent language of the Intransigentes at Carthage.

## MUSIC.

## THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Our last week's record ended with the concert of Wednesday evening, comment on the closing performances of the following days being necessarily reserved for this week's notice.

Thursday morning was appropriated to "The Messiah," of which it will be sufficient to say that the choruses were given with fine effect, the solo music having been distributed between Madame Sherrington, Mdle. Titiens, Mesdames Trebelli-Bettini and Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foli.

Thursday evening brought forward Mr. Randegger's new dramatic cantata, "Fridolin, or the Message to the Forge." The subject is founded on Schiller's ballad poem, "Der Gang nach dem Eisenhammer," and the English text has been supplied by Madame Rudersdorf, who has furnished a series of scenes, divided into solos, concerted pieces, and choruses, which have been set to some highly dramatic music by the composer. Four characters are concerned in the supposed action of the cantata—Eglantine, Countess of Saverne; Waldemar, Count of Saverne; Fridolin, page to the Countess; and Hubert, squire to the Count. The slight plot of the poem turns on the evil machinations of Hubert, who causes the Count to entertain jealous suspicions of Fridolin, and prompts the former to send a message, borne by the latter, to some mechanic serfs working at a mountain forge, enjoining them to cast the bearer into the burning furnace. By a fortunate accident the page is saved, and the villain himself becomes the victim. As already intimated, the music is full of dramatic effect, two special instances thereof being the scene in which Hubert expresses his jealousy and hatred of Fridolin, and triumphs in anticipation of his destruction, and the scene at the forge, with the characteristic choral music for the smiths. In these situations, and, indeed, in many other parts of the cantata, the orchestral colouring is very rich and varied, the instrumentation being handled with great skill. Other pieces which made an impression were—Fridolin's air, "None but holy, lofty thoughts;" a bright and vivacious hunting chorus; a well-contrasted duet for the Count and Hubert; a charming chorus of handmaidens; the Countess's song, "No bliss can be so great;" a duet for the Countess and Fridolin, "Above yon sun," the principal movement of which, written in canon, is so fluent and melodious that the scientific form is subordinated to the general effect; a very characteristic and effective dance and chorus of villagers; and a song for the Count, "O, woman with the pure and guileless face." Two numbers were encored, the choruses of handmaidens and that of hunters. The solo music was assigned to Madame Sherrington (the Countess), Mr. Santley (the Count), Mr. Cummings (Fridolin), and Signor Foli (Hubert). Mr. Randegger conducted the performance of his cantata, which was much applauded throughout.

The remainder of the concert of Thursday evening was entirely of a miscellaneous kind, consisting of familiar vocal pieces by most of the principal solo-singers, and the overtures to "William Tell" and "Ruy Blas," brilliantly played by the orchestra.

The programme of Friday morning was of a very varied and interesting character. Spohr's hymn, "God, Thou art great," is full of charming music, the tone of which, however, has little to distinguish it from the luxuriant and chromatic style of his stage and chamber works. The soprano solo portions of the cantata were finely sung by Mdle. Titiens, the beautiful duet, "Children, pray this love to cherish," having been expressively rendered by Madame Trebelli and Mr. Rigby. Somewhat similar to Spohr's cantata in sensuous beauty is the choral "Ave Maria," by Rossini, a posthumous work, performed for the first time on this occasion. Mdle. Albani sang with great refinement Handel's air, "Angels ever bright and fair," and this was followed by Haydn's third mass, called the "Imperial," from its having been specially composed for a celebration of the crowning of the Emperor of Austria. Of all the many masses by Haydn this and No. 1 are perhaps the finest. The "Imperial" Mass abounds in passages of exquisite grace and beauty, while occasionally presenting more of serious dignity than is observable in many other of Haydn's masses. The solo portions were effectively rendered by Mesdames Sherrington and Patey, Mr. Cummings, and Signor Foli. The double chorus, "Cantemus" (another posthumous work by Rossini, also performed for the first time), is an essay in the severe style of the earlier composers of the great Italian church school. Its rigid solemnity is in striking contrast to the melodious suavity of his "Ave Maria," just referred to.

A selection of some of the finest choruses and several solo pieces from Handel's "Israel in Egypt" ended the last morning of the festival, which finally closed, on the Friday evening, with a fine performance of the same composer's "Judas Maccabæus," the solos being distributed between Mdle. Titiens, Madame Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. Sir M. Costa conducted, as on all the other occasions, except those on which he gave up the baton to the composers who directed their new works. At the end of "Judas" the National Anthem was given; and this and a tribute of applause to the conductor ended the Birmingham Festival of 1873—the most successful, financially, that has ever been held, the total receipts, exclusive of after donations, having been £15,660 9s. 7d.

The Hereford Festival—the one hundred and fiftieth meeting of the choirs of that city, of Gloucester, and of Worcester—begins on Tuesday next.

M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts at Covent-garden Theatre are running a successful course. Since the opening performance, already noticed, there has been a series of varied attractions—ballad concerts, sacred concerts, and operatic and classical selections have been given in alternation. The clever English prima donna, Miss Rose Hersee, has appeared with great success, and has been followed by Madame Sinico; other excellent artists having also contributed to the vocal performances, which have been interspersed by orchestral pieces and instrumental solos. Among the announcements for this week were a Gounod night, on Tuesday; a Mozart night, on Wednesday; an Irish ballad night, on Thursday; "Elijah," on Friday (yesterday); and the first appearance, to-night (Saturday), of Herr Josef Gungl as conductor of some of his new dance music.

The scheme of Mr. Carl Rosa's English Opera Company comprises performances at Manchester and Bradford during the current month; at Sheffield and Liverpool in October; at Brighton, Bristol, Birmingham, and Nottingham, in November; and at Dublin in December. Mr. Rosa (well known as a skilful violinist) is director and conductor; and his company includes Miss Rose Hersee, Miss Blanche Cole, Miss Lucy Franklin, Mr. W. Castle, and other known vocalists, together with several who will be heard for the first time in English opera.

Mdle. Nilsson and her husband, M. Rouzeaud, sailed for New York on Saturday in the Cunard steamer *Cuba*, upon an operative tour, which will last some months.

The orphéonistes of Paris, including all the choral societies and bands in the various municipal divisions, are organising a musical festival, which is to be held on Sunday, the 21st inst.,

in celebration of the complete withdrawal of the German troops. More than four thousand vocalists and instrumentalists will take part in the performances, which will include a "Sursum Corda," written in honour of the occasion by M. de Saint Félix, with Mr. Roger as the soloist. Similar festivals are to be held throughout the French provinces.

## THEATRES.

On Monday, according to announcement, the Haymarket reopened for a short season, under the management of Messrs. Joyce and Field, with George Colman's comedy of "The Heir at Law" and Stirling Coyne's comedy of "A Widow's Hunt," in which two fine dramas Mr. John S. Clarke made his appearance, as part of a farewell engagement previous to his return to America. Mr. Clarke has won a high reputation as a comedian, from the extreme polish of his style and the unwearied force of his execution. Both his Doctor Pangloss and Major Wellington de Boots are special works of histrionic art. So minute are the touches, so consistent each with the whole, so decided the delineation, and so well pronounced the idea which gives life to Mr. Clarke's acting, that the spectator is at once satisfied that in it he has all that study and skill can bestow on the representation of the character assumed. His Pangloss is a marvel—his De Boots a miracle; and the reader may be safely left to define the two words so as to make what difference he pleases in the meaning, or shade of meaning, between the terms in question. In neither case would we claim any supernaturalism; but we certainly have in both the highest perfection achieved that art can attain to in the practice of stage realisation. We must not, however, hazard a mistake as to the last word, for Mr. Clarke does not belong to the modern realistic school, but is as ideal as an artist can be. His Pangloss is an ideal, and so, in another way, is his De Boots; nor is it possible to conceive anything more complete than his representation of either. Mr. Clarke, therefore, achieved on Monday a great triumph; but he was not alone in his glory, for Mr. George Belmore, as Zekiel Homespun, excelled himself, and rose to a force of genuine passion in the scene with Dick Dowlas (Mr. Harry Crouch) such as led to the recall of both artists. Mrs. Emily Thorne as Lady Duberly was careful and efficient, and Mr. S. Hargreaves as the Baron was sufficiently humorous, though not quite so richly supplied with the requisite unctious as more than one of his predecessors. The house was full, and the applause universal. We anticipate a very great success for the experiment, and gladly recognise it; for, however great, it will have been well deserved.

Mr. Creswick appeared at the Standard on Monday, in conjunction with his son, Mr. Charles E. Creswick, and Mrs. Charles Viner. The tragedy of "The Bridal" was reproduced and very effectively acted. The performance terminated with a new farce by Mr. John T. Douglass, entitled "What'll the Neighbours Say?" The house was well filled, and the new company was received with every demonstration of approval.

The Charing-cross Theatre was opened on Monday, under the management of Mr. Nation, with two revivals—"The Irish Belle," by David Garrick; and "Doves in a Cage," by Douglas Jerrold. An extravaganza, entitled "The Last of the Legends," by Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett, with songs by Mr. Nation, and a ballet, concluded the performance.

The Conservatives have carried Shaftesbury. Yesterday week Mr. Vere Fane Bennett-Stanford was declared duly returned by a majority of 69, the numbers being 603, against 534 for Mr. Danby Seymour.

The coroner's inquiry into the recent railway accident near Salisbury has ended in a verdict of "Accidental death" being returned by the jury, who exonerated the station-master at Wilton, and recommended that a better system of signalling should be provided.

The Speaker's chair which was in the House of Commons in 1832, when the Reform Bill was passed, is to be presented to the colony of Victoria by its Governor, Viscount Canterbury, the heir of the right hon. gentleman who presided over that assembly.

The Custom-House returns for 1872 show that the export of printed books from this country in that year reached \$1,422 cwt., of the declared value of £83,914, an increase of no less than 19,212 cwt. in quantity and £164,872 in value over the preceding year. On the other hand, the import of books into this country was only 14,172 cwt., of the value of £149,189, showing a decrease of 335 cwt. in quantity and of £9240 in value. We sent out six times as much as we received. We exported our books to the United States in 1872 to the value of £307,684; to British North America, £81,590; to the West Indies, £13,563; to Australia, £181,184; to British India, £44,248; to Egypt, £77,229; to British possessions in South Africa, £28,784. The exports of books to European nations not speaking our tongue were not very large:—To France, of the value of £32,850; Germany, £27,573; Holland, £19,424; Belgium, £16,071. Our imports of books, however, are mainly from such countries—From France, in 1872, to the value of £46,958; Germany, £38,565; Holland, £18,590; Belgium, £11,085; Spain, £8150; Italy, £1215. From the United States, to the value of only £13,560; from British North America only £1493; and the import from the other countries named in the list of book exports is not enough to find any place in the official list of our book imports.

One of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, the Rev. G. Steele, reporting this year on Lancashire, states that, in regard to reading, it is his custom to examine the first class in the newspaper of the day. The children stand in a semicircle and pass the newspaper round, and he requires them to read in such a manner that he and all present can both hear and understand, and then he asks questions. He does not generally enter much into politics, but contents himself with the children's understanding who such persons as Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Forster, M. Thiers (now to vanish before a new name) are. The inspector says he almost always gets correct answers about the Queen and the Royal family. Accidents, fires, and suicides excite the keenest interest; but he often gets very fair answers to such questions as these:—What is a telegram, a locomotive, an ironclad, a telescope? What do you mean by Prime Minister, Judge, Coroner, M.P., M.D.? Once to this question, What do you mean by P.M.? a little boy sharply answered, "Past morning," which was not bad. It showed far better teaching and learning than that mere mechanical system of which inspectors so often complain as only an exercise in sound and not in sense. One inspector notices how very rare it is to find dictionaries among the stock of elementary school-books. Another (Mr. Renouf) mentions that in a paper written by a sixth-standard girl it was stated that one of the provisions of Magna Charta was that the rights of the Church should be preserved "in violet." He is afraid that many even of those who wrote "in violet" did not know what they were writing about. It was a word for explanation in an examination. Mr. Steele observes that he never gives a first-rate report unless the children show general intelligence as well as accurate knowledge.



## THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, Sept. 1.

The scientific observer cannot find a more attractive spot in the entire Vienna Exhibition than the vast hall set aside for exhibits of machinery, which runs parallel to the Industrial Palace in its rear. As a building the annexe in question has only its vast dimensions to boast of, for, considered from an artistic point of view, it is an exceedingly ugly structure. We are told, however, that it covers a far greater area than any other single building in existence, being no less than 1200 yards long and some forty broad. The central nave, which is traversed from end to end by a line of shafting and overhead travelling cranes, is reserved for the machinery shown in motion, the two side aisles, which run the whole length of the building, being occupied by small machinery not in motion, or by such as is worked by manual power. The immense amount of railway rolling stock with which the different courts are filled, and the thousands of sewing-machines which are scattered about the hall, cannot fail to strike the observant visitor who will find, however, that, although engines, tenders, and railway carriages, and "Howes," "Singers," and "Silents" predominate over everything else, there are still numerous curious appliances and apparatuses connected with mining, metal and wood industries, spinning, weaving, and dyeing, which are worthy of attentive study, as well as machines for paper-making and book-binding, for type-founding and printing of every description, and for the manufacture of oil, sugar, stearine soap, candles, starch, and ice; while, to complete the whole, the southern aisle is crowded with a collection of barouches, charrs-a-banc, phaetons, landaus, sledges, droschies, dogcarts, and cars.

Great Britain occupies 5750 of the 46,000 square yards which constitute the area of this vast hall, upwards of 1200 being appropriated by Austria and nearly 1100 being allotted to the German Empire. Comparatively small and inadequate as is the space we have secured, we have no reason to be ashamed of our show in the machinery hall, which comprises many novel inventions never before exhibited. Of the 152 British exhibitors none appear to greater advantage than the eight who uphold our country's reputation in the department of wool-working machinery. The most important, and, I may add, the most successful, of these are Messrs. Platt Brothers, of Oldham, who have secured a grand diploma of honour. Their display is both extensive and interesting, illustrating the different modes of ginning cotton and of preparing, spinning, and weaving woollen goods. Their principal exhibit is a wool-combing machine, recently invented by Messrs. Little and Eastwood, and infinitely superior to Noble's wool-comber, which is generally in use in England. With the latter there is far more wear and tear of machinery than with Messrs. Platt's apparatus, which, besides being of very simple construction, is more easily superintended than its rival. The most important feature, however, of the new invention is that it produces, at less cost in time and labour, and with far less noise, nearly double the quantity of combed wool per hour than Noble's appliance does, besides leaving no waste to be re-carded. Messrs. Platt have also an extensive show of scribblers, condensers, mules, pilm-winders, and power-looms. Their machinery for ginning cotton includes a patent roller-gin, with the hopper feed especially adapted to separate that class of cotton adhering to seeds, the husks or shells of which are covered with short fibres. Clean cotton of this class, large quantities of which are thrown on the British market every year, can be turned out by this machine at the rate of 120 lb. per hour; while of cotton with smooth seeds as much as 200 lb. per hour can be delivered.

Another firm which has achieved distinction in this class of machinery is Messrs. McNaught, of Rochdale, who display a couple of wool washing and drying machines, which rank among the curiosities of the hall, and are surrounded all day long by crowds of people, who appear immensely amazed at the marvellous speed with which the dirty, greasy, merino fleeces are thrown out perfectly dry and spotless by these machines. Wool-preparing machinery is also represented by T. Barraclough, of Manchester, whose display comprises spinning and woollen-rag-tearing machines; after whom come J. Blezzard, of Padiham, with temples for wool, cotton, and silk looms; George Hodgson, of Bradford, with plain, circular-box, and stop-motion looms, for the weaving of alpaca, mohair, reps, and various figured fabrics; Ingham and Sons, of Thornton, and Irvin and Sellers, of Preston, with shuttles and pickers for weaving and belting; and Livesey, of Blackburn, who displays a novel winding-machine, a combination of no less than four distinct apparatus, and an exceedingly clever invention.

Close at hand will be found the exhibits of Messrs. S. Lawson and Sons, of Leeds, who have obtained a diploma of honour for their remarkable display of spinning-machinery for hemp, jute, and flax. The wonderful twelve-colour calico-printing machine, with double-cylinder diagonal engine and driving gear, exhibited by Messrs. Mather and Platt, has been relegated, by some stupid blunder, to the northern aisle. But it was too important to remain long in obscurity, and was soon found out by the Austrian calico-printers, whom it has naturally highly interested. Adjoining will be found the stall of the Kirkstall Forge Company, who exhibit a couple of specimens of Naylor's patent single and double-action steam-hammers, of which they are the sole makers. The first is a 50-cwt. hammer, with double-action hand gear, suitable for preparing moulds for weldless railway wheel-tires; and the second a 3-cwt. double-action and self-acting hammer. They display also a neatly-executed model of one of these steam-hammers, and show it in motion every day. The chief advantage of Naylor's double-action hammer for forging is that it can be worked up to 200 strokes per minute when required, which is from three to four times faster than any other steam-hammer hitherto constructed. The power can also be more than doubled, and the length of stroke and force of blow altered instantaneously. The hammer is completely under the control of the hand gear, which is easy to work in any position. The rapidity of the stroke obtained by it is particularly advantageous for forgings requiring a great number of blows, by finishing the work at one heat and saving both the fuel required for the second heat and the deterioration and waste of the iron. Messrs. Thwaites and Carbutts, of Bradford, exhibit a double-action steam tilt-hammer, weighing 7 cwt., and provided with a self-acting motion, but there is really no comparison between their exhibit and the splendid hammers of the Kirkstall Forge Company. The steam-hammers of Messrs. Massey, of Manchester, are ingenious, and have several merits. None, however, are of more than 5 cwt., whereas the Kirkstall Forge Company frequently turns out Naylor hammers of 50 tons. Those of Messrs. Massey are intended principally for the use of engineers and waggon and implement makers. The steam-stamp of the same firm, for stamping bolts, rivets, and studs, is not unworthy of notice. Adjoining their stall one finds the exhibits of Messrs. Head and Wrightson, of Stockton-on-Tees, who display some newly-invented pulley-blocks, provided with two chains, both of which are stronger than usual, to prevent any chance of the links stretching. Each chain takes an equal share of the load lifted, thus distributing the weight and causing the blocks to hang plumb.

As for the exhibits of Messrs. Whitley partners, Railway Works, Leeds, their name is legion. They range from steam-engine and boiler accessories to water-filters and rasps, and include, amidst a host of interesting objects, suspended weighing-machines, "oxygen" furnace-bars for economising fuel, wrought-iron, brass, and copper tubes, and an automatic apparatus for the prevention of pipes bursting from frost, all having more or less relation to railway engineering. From the Hammersmith Ironworks come a couple of large centrifugal irrigation-pumps, one, as used in Austria and Hungary, throwing 1500 gallons of water per minute, and the other, as employed in Egypt and India, capable of lifting 3000 gallons a minute thirty feet high; besides various smaller pumps, throwing from one hundred to 1000 gallons per minute.

It appears from the official list issued by her Majesty's commissioners that the diplomas of honour awarded at Vienna to exhibitors in the British section numbered twenty-seven, besides two others conferred respectively on the Geological Survey Office, Calcutta, for its fine specimens of ores, and the Acclimatisation Society of Victoria for the admirable wines which had been sent to Vienna from that colony. The largest number of diplomas were assigned to metal industry and general machinery, the exhibitors in each of which groups received as many as six, while the groups devoted to textile fabrics and agricultural machinery each had three diplomas awarded to them, glass and china securing two, and furniture, paper manufacture, decorative art, and scientific instruments being honoured by a single diploma a piece. It is unnecessary to specify the names of the recipients, as these were given in a former Number; but a correction is required in our former list, where, under the heading of machinery, the name of Galloway and Sons appears twice, to the exclusion of the firm of Messrs. Combe and Barbour, of Belfast.

Of medals for progress, the highest distinction of the diploma of honour, British exhibitors, irrespective of those from the colonies, have had as many as 144 awarded to them. The largest number allotted in any one group—namely, thirty-five—were assigned to exhibitors of general machinery, and among the recipients one encounters the names of some of our best known London, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Scotch firms. For textile fabrics thirty medals were allotted. Of these Ireland carries off a considerable proportion, while of the residue the majority are, as may be imagined, secured for the north of England. Metal industry receives eighteen medals for progress, which have been awarded to such representative establishments as the Coalbrook Dale Company, Spear and Jackson and Firth and Sons, of Sheffield, Gillott and Sons and Winfield and Co., of Birmingham, and Russell and Sons, of Wednesbury. Of the nine medals awarded to chemical industry, the majority have fallen to the candle manufacturers and perfumers, notably to Price's Patent Candle Company, Young's Paraffin Light Company, to Atkinson's, of Old Bond-street, and Rimmel of the scented programmes and eau-de-cologne fountains. The eight medals for progress given in the food section have all been secured by well-known firms like Crosse and Blackwell, who, in addition to a medal for preserved provisions, have secured a special medal for their pure malt vinegar. Huntley and Palmer are rewarded for their endless varieties of fancy biscuits, Colman for mustard, Fry and Sons for chocolate, and the Anglo-Bavarian Brewery Company, of Shepton Mallet, have secured the highest reward allotted in the beer section for their admirable ales. Only six medals for progress fell to the share of civil engineering and architecture, five to agricultural machinery, and the same number to leather and indiarubber industry, four to decorative and industrial design, a like number to the exhibitors of scientific instruments and in the agricultural and forestry group, three to paper manufacture, merely two to musical instruments, and two to the art of war.

The secondary class of medals—namely, those for merit—awarded to British exhibitors may be said to be legion, while of the forty-six fine-art medals nineteen have been distributed among our oil-colour painters and nine among our painters in water colours; eleven have fallen to the share of British engravers upon steel and wood, five to our sculptors, and a couple to our architects, very few of whom appear to have been exhibitors.

## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

The proceedings of the official authorities at the Vienna Exhibition have been related by our Special Correspondent. The ceremony of presenting the prizes to meritorious exhibitors, which was performed in the Winter Riding School of the Imperial Palace on the 18th ult., by Archduke Albert, is the subject of one of our Illustrations. His Imperial and Royal Highness, first cousin of the Emperor of Austria, was accompanied on the dais by Archduke Leopold. On the floor in front of him was the Emperor's youngest brother, Archduke Charles Louis, attended by Count Andrassy, Prime Minister of the Empire, and by Baron Schwarz-Senborn, Director General of the Exhibition. Archduke Rainer, President of the Exhibition Committee, with the gentlemen belonging to that committee, appears where he stood after coming forward to present to Archduke Charles Louis, as representing the Emperor, a list of the awards made by the jurors. Archduke Charles Louis, turning to his senior relative on the dais, has given a consent, in the Emperor's name, to the publication of this list. Baron Schwarz-Senborn has taken the list in his hand, and is about to read it, at the moment of our Artist's sketch. This was the whole of the simple ceremony, followed by the music of the Austrian national hymn.

The model dwelling-houses of the rustic population in different provinces of the Austrian and German empires are not the least interesting part of the Exhibition. We have described several of these buildings and their furniture, more particularly the Elsass-Lothringen farmhouse which was partly destroyed by fire two or three weeks ago. Those shown in a page of this week's paper are the interior of the Haidorfer peasant's cottage, the Saxon Siebenbürger and Seklerhaus, and a cottage of the Vorarlberg. There is a picturesque variety in the patterns and fashions of household architecture, utensils, and costumes among the rural folk of upland and forest regions, both in Central and Southern Germany, as well as in the Tyrol and other Alpine countries under the rule of Francis Joseph I. Similar examples from the kingdom of Hungary will be shown in a future set of Illustrations.

One of our Artists at Vienna, having an eye for the queer and comical aspects of social life, has sketched a few groups of figures representing the odd looks and ways of different classes of visitors to the Exhibition. The ignorant amazement of an elderly pair from the country, at the sight of the wonder-working machines, is contrasted with the scientific zeal of a geologist or mineralogist, who makes a very minute inspection of sundry pieces of rock or metallic ores. An Arabian dealer in trinkets or cheap Oriental jewellery makes the most of his wares to attract the fancy of female purchasers. In the Fine Arts Gallery we chance to find a trio of brother artists, con- doling with each other upon the unworthy neglect of their laboriously-painted canvases, while a contemptuous appraiser of such products, the smart man with the Jewish nose, persists

in refusing to buy. The display of clocks and watches has engaged the attention of two visitors, one of them, perhaps, a journeyman watchmaker, to such a degree that it is easy for his neighbour the pickpocket to carry off a trophy of skill in the craft of *chevalier d'industrie*. After such a stroll through the Exhibition, one is glad to sit down in the garden of the pleasant beer-drinking institution, founded by the Pilsen Brewery Company, and to enjoy a draught of that wholesome and refreshing liquid so dear to the German and to the English palate.

## TAIL DANCERS OF DAHOMEY.

The negro kingdom of Dahomey, which borders on that of Ashantee in West Africa, has got rather a bad name, from the custom of entertaining its King and its gods with human sacrifices; which are, in fact, neither more nor less than the solemn execution of a number of criminals and prisoners of war who have been legally condemned to death, and whose decapitation is superintended by the Monarch, with more formal ceremony than is used by the civilised Governments of Europe. His Majesty enjoys or endures—we cannot say which—another privilege that is not exactly specified among the prerogatives of European Royalty: he is attended entirely by women, having a well-armed guard of female soldiers, and a social circle of female courtiers; none of the ruder sex, unless by special permission, may ever approach his sacred presence. There are some Englishmen who would think this rather a bore, and who are not afraid to say so; but what is the good of being King of Dahomey if one may not live after one's own taste? Our correspondent, Mr. J. A. Skerchly, who resided some time with this singular potentate, and was very hospitably treated, furnishes a sketch of the performance of the Logunkayau-wa, which he saw during the Grand Custom, a yearly festival at Abomey, the capital of the kingdom. It took place at the palace of Ghegbeh, eight miles from that city. In the courtyard of the palace, which is the scene of our Illustration, his Majesty was seated upon a mat, placed on the ground, under an open shed. He was surrounded by his guard of amazons, as he continually smoked his pipe, with one woman to hold a spittoon, another to fan him, another with a handkerchief to wipe his face. Mr. Skerchly writes the following description:—

"To the right a number of girls are seen, dressed in a kind of waistcoat of striped cotton cloth, and an under-skirt of pink, with a black velvet tunic as an outer garment. Their arms and ankles are encircled with numerous brass and silver bracelets, while necklaces of beads of various colours and silver and coral chains depend from their necks. Their hair is shaven, except a small circular tuft on the top of the head, which is combed straight out, and stands upright about eight inches. They wear no head-dress whatever. A belt of goatskin passes round the waist, at the back of which is a short stick, and at the end of this a long tail is suspended, composed of alternate bands of black and white horsehair.

"These are the celebrated 'tail dancers,' and are an institution of the present King. They dance before the King every alternate day of the Custom; and the 'figure,' if such it can be called, consists of their making the most grotesque gestures. One of the performers first begins to a kind of tune played by a band of music, and she is gradually joined by the others one by one. As soon as the whole 'set' is formed they commence a side step or rather hop; and by the undulating movement of their bodies their tails are swung round behind them. They then go through various evolutions, still keeping up the circular motion of the tail; and during the whole continuance of the dance they sing the praises of the King in solos and choruses. When his Majesty is tired of their performance, which sometimes lasts for three or four hours, he dismisses them with a present of rum and cowries.

"The band is seen on the left. In the front are two women sitting astride upon a drum, formed of the trunk of a tree, covered with goatskin at one end, and slightly raised from the ground by a couple of crossed sticks. Sometimes one and at others two hooked drumsticks are used, and occasionally it is beaten with the palm of the hand. Behind the drum are the 'gong-gong' players, who constitute the main body of every band. Their instruments are made of iron, in the form of a gauntlet, and they are beaten with small iron rods. Two of these 'gauntlets,' of different tones—generally at an interval of a fourth in music—are joined to one handle, and the sound produced very much resembles the harmony of a lot of saucy-pan handles and pokers. Outside these another portion of the band is placed, whose instruments are simply gourds, about the size and shape of a water-cooler. In these a number of small stones are placed, which they rattle in order to keep time; and attached to each of these gourds is a netting upon which the vertebrae of a boa-constrictor is strung, and these make a rattle outside the gourd and increase the noise. The last troop of the band consists of trumpeters and singers who ceaselessly sing the praises of the King, both day and night, being relieved about every six hours by fresh performers."

The following candidates have obtained Royal exhibitions of £50 per annum each for three years and free admission to the course of instruction:—To the Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street, London—William Hewitt, 21, teacher, Kennington; C. S. Fleming, 20, assistant teacher, Islington; and Samuel Barratt, 22, assistant teacher, Stockport. To the Royal College of Science, Dublin—Henry Louis, 17, student, Anerley; Robert H. Reilly, 18, student, Roscrea; and Thomas Arnall, 22, rulemaker, Birmingham.

The Act of the late Session to make better provision for carrying into effect the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854, and for other purposes connected therewith, came into operation on Monday. As traffic includes "passengers," a more extended supervision for the benefit of the public will now be exercised. Besides the three Commissioners appointed, there are to be assistant commissioners and clerks. The Commissioners may from time to time call in aid assessors, persons of engineering or other technical knowledge; the decisions of the Commissioners or orders may be made a rule of one of the Superior Courts, and enforced. Among their powers the Commissioners are to consider whether the granting of a rate is a due and reasonable facility in the interests of the public, and whether, having regard to the circumstances, the route proposed is a reasonable route, and are empowered to allow or refuse the rate accordingly. There are provisions as to the conveyance of mails by any train: "every railway company shall afford all reasonable facilities for the receipt and delivery of mails at any of their stations, without requiring them to be booked or interposing any other delay." The Commissioners are to decide all questions of law and fact; may require the attendance of all persons and documents, and, when sitting in open court, may punish for contempt; they are to sit either in open court or in private, but any complaint is to be made in open court; they may "sit at such times and in such places, and conduct their proceedings in such manner, as may seem to them most convenient for the speedy dispatch of business."



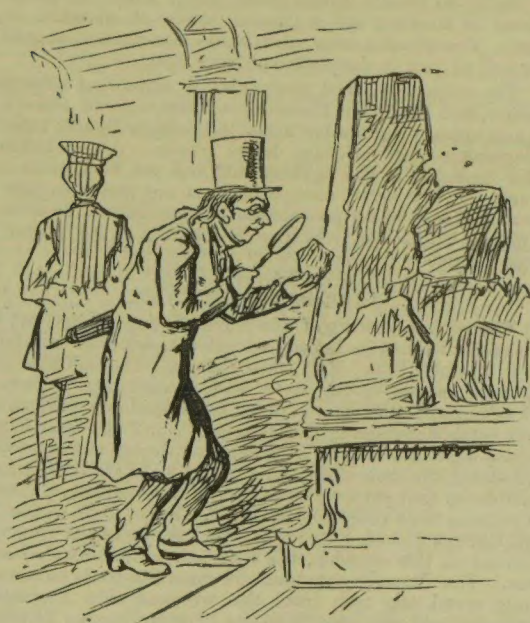


THE LOGUNKAYAU-WA, OR TAIL DANCERS OF DAHOMEY.





PEASANTS IN THE MACHINERY HALL.



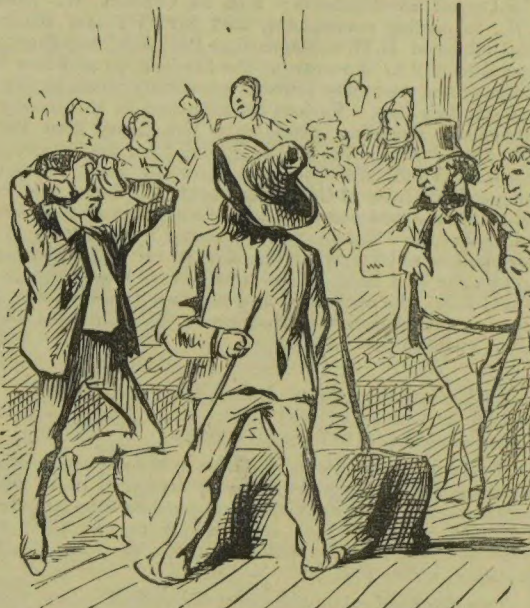
GEOLOGIST WITH SPECIMENS.



ARABIAN JEWELLER.



PILSNER BEER-GARDEN.



ARTISTS AT THE PICTURE GALLERY.



WATCHMAKERS AND WATCH-STEALERS.

SKETCHES AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.



Carthage Harbour. Two Italian H.M.S. Helicon. Frigates. H.M.S. Swiftsure. Fort St. Julian. H.M.S. Triumph. Captured Spanish Ship Vittoria. U.S. Sloop Wachusett. Captured Spanish Ship Almanzar. U.S. Frigate Wabash. H.M.S. Lord Warden. Italian Frigate Venezia. H.M.S. Torch. Merchant Vessels. Escombrera Lighthouse.

CARTHAGENA HARBOUR AND ESCOMBRERA BAY, WITH THE SQUADRON ASSEMBLED THERE.



## SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

During the past month the Iron and Steel Institute has held its fifth annual provincial meeting at Liège, in Belgium. In some respects the gathering was more remarkable for its political than for its scientific significance, as the English visitors were received not merely as professional brethren, but as representatives of a nation to the protection of which Belgium is mainly indebted for her political existence. The papers read were not remarkable for the new lights they threw upon the art of iron-making, nor were there any new machines or contrivances exhibited embodying weighty or startling innovation. But a good deal of useful information on many subjects was imparted; and, as all the chief ironworks in Belgium were thrown open for the inspection of the visitors, there can be no doubt that many useful hints were received and imparted. The address of the President was chiefly devoted to statistical topics connected with the cost of procuring coal and iron ore, and the rates of wages and cost of the necessities of life in the different localities where iron is produced. Among the models exhibited was one of Gillon and Dujardin's three-high rolling mill for iron, in which the middle roll is movable vertically through a distance equal to the thickness of the plate, and a hinged frame or table lifts the plate from the lower level to the higher, by which means it is rolled both in passing backward and forward. Three-high rolls are not unusual in this country; but a pair of engines easily reversible and without fly-wheel, made to operate upon the common mill, we consider preferable. Models of Somzé's system of jointing gas and water pipes were also shown by Messrs. Gernaut and Co., of Brussels. In this system the joint is made by placing a ring of vulcanised indiarubber in a recess or groove on the end of the pipe, which is then forced into the faucet. Models were also exhibited of Whitwell's hot-blast stoves and of Wood's machine for granulating slag or cast iron. Among the papers read were those on the Geology of Belgium, by R. Malherbe; on the Rise and Progress of the Iron and Steel Industries in Belgium, by J. Deby; on the Mineralogy of Luxembourg, by M. Habets; and on Blast Furnaces, by M. Büttgenbach. M. Deby's paper is one of much archaeological interest. It has been ascertained that before the time of the Romans iron was made in Belgium; and in 1870 two of the old furnaces in which the manufacture was carried on were dug up at Lustin, between Namur and Dinant. These furnaces consisted merely of oval excavations in the clay soil, and a tunnel for conducting the wind to each was discovered, a movable mouthpiece having been, it is supposed, applied to catch the wind from whatever quarter it blew. Large mounds of scoria produced by these primitive furnaces have also been discovered, and are again being made available in the iron manufacture, the iron having been very imperfectly extracted by the rude methods then available. During the Roman dominion iron was manufactured on a better system in various parts of Belgium, and records exist showing that from the tenth to the twelfth century the manufacture of iron was actively pursued with the aid of furnaces built of stone and lined with clay. In 1345 William, Count of Namur, granted various privileges to the workers in iron; but from the twelfth to the fifteenth century little progress was made, the country having been torn by faction and war. In 1468 the ironworks near Liège were destroyed and the city was burned by Charles the Bold of Burgundy. At the close of the fifteenth century leathern bellows were in use for driving the air into the furnaces. About the middle of the last century charcoal became scarce, and attempts were made, at Julenville in 1769, and at Bouvignes in 1800, to smelt iron with coke. But it was not till 1823 that the first coke-smelting furnace was successfully established, and this was done by John Cockerill, an Englishman, who, in 1817, established the existing ironworks at Seraing; and in 1823 he founded the modern Belgian iron trade by substituting coke for charcoal. The general character of the machinery employed in the Belgian ironworks is superior to that which is in use in South Wales, but it is not better than the machinery of Barrow and of the Cleveland district.

Dr. John Dougall contributes an article to a late number of the *Lancet*, in which he records the results of some experiments made to ascertain the effect of the vapour of carbolic acid on vaccine lymph. The effect was found to be nil, and it is hence concluded that the prevailing impression that carbolic acid can neutralise or destroy variolous or zymotic infection is a delusion—carbolic acid being merely an antiseptic, and antiseptics not being by any means necessarily anti-zymotic agents. To get rid of zymotic poison destructives and not preservatives are necessary, and these destructives are chiefly the mineral acids. Vaccine lymph which had been exposed to the vapour of carbolic acid for twenty-four hours was as effective in vaccination as fresh lymph.

A remarkable effect appears to be produced upon the bones of horned cattle by the fodder of certain localities, the bones being found to become brittle. Herr Nessler finds that in the hay which produces this brittleness the protein bodies are usually deficient and that it is poor in sodium. In a peculiar kind of hay very apt to produce the brittleness the amount of phosphoric acid and calcium were found to be very small, and the water drank by the affected cattle contained but a small proportion of mineral matter.

General Morin, who has long been occupied with researches regarding ventilation, gives a formula in the *Comptes Rendus*, indicating the amount of air which should be renewed hourly for each individual in order that the carbonic acid and vapours exhaled may not accumulate beyond a proportion of 0.0008 in a given inclosed space. In a space of 10 cubic metres it is stated that the hourly renewal should be 90 cubic metres; in 12, 88; in 16, 84; in 20, 80; in 30, 70; in 40, 60; and in 60, 40. Various applications of the formula are given to barracks, public halls, hospitals, &c.

The name of the unarmoured cruiser *Blonde*, which has been built at Portsmouth, has been changed to the *Shah*. The vessel is supposed to be an improvement on the *Inconstant*. She carries eight 7-inch guns in broadside, and two 10-inch pivot-guns, like those of the *Hercules* and *Sultan*. Vessels of this class, maintaining a high speed and able to carry large quantities of coal, are certainly more eligible than penetrable ironclads, such as those which Mr. Reed and others have bequeathed to this country, and we ought undoubtedly to have a number of such vessels available in the event of war, which, however, should be worked, in the meanwhile, under contract for carrying important mails. The Cunard Company, West India Mail Company, Peninsular and Oriental Company, Pacific Company, and others should all be subsidised to provide vessels to carry mails at a speed of twenty miles an hour, and those vessels should also be fitted to carry heavy guns.

It is stated that the gasworks at San Francisco have become a popular resort for persons attacked with whooping cough, upon whom the sulphurous exhalations appear to exercise a beneficial influence. The persons employed in gasworks have been found to enjoy a remarkable exemption from attacks of cholera, as also have coppersmiths and persons employed in the manufacture of copper, where also sulphurous fumes are to be found. Such facts should give useful hints to medical men.

In oriental countries the teeth of saws are so formed as to cut in pulling, whereas in occidental countries the teeth cut when the saw is pushed—an inferior arrangement, as the saw is liable to buckle unless made thick, which involves more labour in working and a greater waste of material in sawdust. The circular saws used in the manufacture of gold pens are half an inch in diameter and very thin.

The subject of aerial navigation is attracting attention in France, and M. Pierre Thomas concludes that we cannot hope to make steam-engines for aerial propulsion lighter than forty kilogrammes per effective horse power. About 112 lb. per effective horse is the lightest that has yet been made in this country. For aerial navigation it is not steam-engines that we should look to for propulsion, but gun-cotton, or some such explosive substance, which will generate much power with little weight.

## LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

On Thursday a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Sir Edward G. L. Perrott, Bart., V.P., in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, rewards and payments to the amount of £372 were ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. The Wexford No. 2 life-boat has performed a gallant service in going out during stormy weather and saving the crew of three men from the stranded schooner *Rambler* of that port. The thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, were voted to Mr. W. T. Taylor, clerk at the Wexford Custom House, who volunteered as one of the crew of the life-boat on this occasion, the boat being short-handed at the time. The New Brighton and Swansea life-boats have respectively saved ten men from the wrecked ship *Dunmail*, of Liverpool, and one man from the Prussian barque *Triton*. It was reported that the Norwegian Government has decreed by a Royal resolution that, in acknowledgment of the gallant services rendered by the Penzance life-boat in saving the crew of the Norwegian brig *Otto*, of Moss, on Jan. 26 last, the silver medal for civic deeds (*Borgerdaad*) be granted to Nicholas B. Downing, Esq., Swedish and Norwegian Vice-Consul at Penzance; and to Captain W. Howorth, R.N., inspecting commander, and Mr. William Blackmore, chief officer of H.M. coastguard at Penzance, together with a reward of £12 to the crew of the life-boat, in addition to the honorary and pecuniary rewards previously voted by the institution in this case. Various contributions to the society were announced, including £200 from Mrs. Mary Ann Butcher, £100 from "M.", £73 10s. additional from the Covent-garden Life-Boat Fund, £50 from Mrs. Lowdell, and £50 from the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (M. U.), being their contribution for the past year in aid of the support of their life-boat at Cleethorpes. The life-boat presented by the Order of Good Templars is to be publicly launched at its station at Sunderland on the 16th inst. Reports were read from Captain J. R. Ward, R.N., the inspector, and Captain D. Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution, on their recent visits to the coast.

At Exeter the sale of horses from the Dartmoor Camp realised an average of £34 each. Their original cost to the Government is said to have been £49.

Notice has been given that the next open competitive examination for admission to the civil service of India will commence on March 24 next, and that persons who wish to compete must send in their applications to the Civil Service Commissioners, together with evidence of their age, health, and character, before Feb. 1.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Nottingham yesterday week. Mr. E. J. Lowe, writing from Highfield House Observatory, says:—"Two smart shocks of earthquake occurred here this morning, at 6h. 50m. 40s., the first of which lasted six seconds and the last scarcely a second, the interval between the two shocks being under half a minute. I was lying awake, when a loud noise, like a heavy railway train, came rapidly up from south-west and passed to north-east, during which a large four-post bed rose five or six times from the ground and rolled in a wave-like manner, the oscillations being from south-west to north-east. The windows shook and made a great noise, the pictures vibrated on the walls, and a looking-glass in front of me (which I was carefully watching) so moved that I saw a reflected portion of the room which otherwise I could not have done. A dog sleeping in my room rushed about while the earthquake lasted. As soon as the first shock was over I hurriedly rose from bed and went into my dressing-room to ascertain the exact time, and while doing this, before I could reach my watch, a second shock swayed me sideways."

A handsome park was formally presented to the people of Birmingham, on Monday, in the name of Miss Ryland, to whom the town is indebted for many previous valuable and enlightened benefactions. The new park, which derives its name from the estate of Cannon Hill, of which it formed part, is situated about two miles from the centre of Birmingham, in one of its most picturesque suburbs, and contains about sixty-six acres of undulating and well-wooded land, which has been laid out and planted with great taste at the expense of the donor. It contains two pools, one reserved for boating and the other for swimming, and portions of the park are specially laid out for archery, quoits, croquet, and other games. The estimated value of the gift is £30,000. It was an express stipulation of the donor that there should be no public demonstration on the occasion of the opening, and the ceremony consisted only of the presentation of the keys of the gates to the Mayor by Mr. Alderman Ryland in the name of his sister, and the distribution of a short printed message from the lady among the public present. The deed of conveyance to the Birmingham Corporation provides that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold in the park, and no games of any sort allowed on Sundays.

The report recently issued by the Registrar-General relating to the year 1871 contained further testimony on the subject of long life. In 1871 the following deaths were registered in England, the ages (like other particulars) being taken on the statement of the relatives or other persons supplying information of the death:—There were twenty-seven persons registered as dying at the age of 100 years, seventeen at 101, ten at 102, five at 103, three at 104; two at 105, two at 106, one at 107, one at 108, one at 109 years. The last three should have special mention. A man in the district of Sevenoaks was registered as dying 107 years old, a man in the district of Ledbury 108, a woman in the district of Chester 109 years old. Seven centenarians died in the metropolis, and seven in Lancashire. Of the whole sixty-nine, twenty-five were men and forty-four were women. From 1861 to 1871 the deaths of people registered as being 100 years old or more averaged seventy-eight a year—twenty-one men and fifty-seven women. The Registrar-General mentions as the only known instance of an insured life reaching 100 years, that of Jacob William Luning, who died, in 1870, at the age of 103 years. His age was clearly established by documentary evidence submitted to the Registrar-General, and published by him in his weekly return.

## UNVEILING THE MONUMENT OF VICTORY AT BERLIN.

Wednesday being the anniversary of the victory of Sedan, the Monument of Victory erected on the Königs-Platz, Berlin, was unveiled with great solemnity. The Emperor, the German Imperial Prince, Prince Bismarck, the Generals, and Ministers were present, besides the regiments of the Guards and deputations from the armies of several German States. The streets were gaily decorated and much thronged. The Emperor, the Imperial Prince, and Prince Bismarck were everywhere received by the people with enthusiastic shouts.

The Emperor, on starting from the palace, read the following address to the Field Marshals and Generals in command:—"At the outset of this significant ceremony, which is to close the series of testimonials of gratitude and honour, I experience a feeling of pride at seeing you gathered around me, even as at the battles and engagements in which you so highly distinguished yourselves at the head of your troops."

On arriving at the Königs-Platz his Majesty addressed the deputations from the various regiments in the following terms:—"I rejoice to find the representatives of my army assembled around me on this day—one of the grandest in my whole life—on which, with feelings of the deepest gratitude, I commit to the present and future generations this Column of Victory, in memory of the deeds of the German soldiers. I authorise you to communicate these my sentiments to the troops on your return to your homes."

At the banquet which was given at the termination of the ceremony the Emperor, on rising to propose a toast, called upon his hearers, in the first place, not to forget those who had fallen in battle. He then continued thus:—"During a prosperous peace of half a century the recollection of the glorious deeds of the War of Liberation never died out in Prussia. This reminiscence found an echo in the hearts of the young generation, and animated them when they were called upon again to grasp the sword. It nerved the army to new victories, roused a self-sacrificing spirit in the people, and caused the wounds which were inflicted to be carefully and lovingly tended. Thus was this admonition to emulation complied with in the most exalted manner. The Column of Victory unveiled to-day is a proof to the present and future generations of what self-sacrifice and perseverance can accomplish. In conjunction with our faithful allies in the last glorious war we strode from victory to victory, by the grace and bountiful will of God, until we attained to the unity of Germany in the establishment of a new Empire. I drink, therefore, in gratitude to my heroic people, my illustrious allies, and our glorious army."

The pottery districts of Staffordshire have been destitute of water, owing to the bursting of the pipes on which the supply for a large population depends.

A Melbourne telegram reports further disturbances in Fiji between the natives and the planters. Two settlers have been killed and a number wounded.

The annual report of the Department of Science and Art for the year 1872 gives the following details as to attendance at the schools and classes of science and art in connection with the department:—36,783 persons attending science schools and classes in 1872, as against 38,015 in 1871; and 244,134 receiving instruction in art, showing an increase upon the previous year of 31,633, or nearly 15 per cent. The total number of persons who received direct instruction as students, or by means of lectures, in connection with the Science and Art Department in 1872, was nearly 299,000, showing an increase, as compared with the number in the previous year, of 28,000, or 10 per cent. The museums and collections under the superintendence of the department in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh were last year visited by upwards of 2,922,000 persons, showing the very considerable increase of 1,141,000, or about 63 per cent on the number in 1871. The expenditure of the department during the financial year 1872-3, exclusive of the vote for the geological survey, amounted to £209,117 2s. 2d.

Some useful information and valuable hints respecting the postage of newspapers for transmission abroad will be found in the Postmaster-General's report, recently issued. It seems that last year nearly 600,000 newspapers posted for abroad had been stopped in their progress owing to insufficient payment of postage. Many persons appear to think that a penny, or even a halfpenny, stamp will carry a newspaper of any weight to any place whatever, whereas, as the Postmaster-General points out, no newspaper can be sent abroad for a halfpenny; and it is only to certain countries and by certain routes, and when the weight does not exceed a quarter of a pound, that even a penny will suffice; while, as a rule, unless the full postage is prepaid, the newspaper cannot be forwarded at all. As the Post Office has generally no means of ascertaining who are the senders of newspapers insufficiently paid, copies are necessarily destroyed, and thus not only the newspaper, but also the sum paid upon it is sacrificed. It cannot, says the report, be too strongly impressed upon persons sending newspapers to their friends in the colonies and other places abroad that the halfpenny rate is applicable to inland newspapers only; that on newspapers going abroad the lowest rate is one penny; and that when the weight of any such newspaper exceeds four ounces the lowest rate is twopence. The neglect of another rule—viz., that fixing eight days from the date of publication as the limit within which a newspaper must be posted for foreign transmission—also leads to the loss of a large number of newspapers, such number last year having been more than 100,000.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

The inquiry ordered by the Board of Trade into the foundering of the barque *Anna Frances* has resulted in the suspension of the master's certificate for two years.—As to the Volunteer, of New Shoreham, abandoned near the Dutch coast, the Court report that the waterways amidships were defective, and, in the absence of direct evidence as to her seaworthiness, they think she would have weathered a gale of less severity.—In the case of the John, of Bridgewater, which stranded at Slade Bay, near Waterford Hook, and was ultimately wrecked, Sydney Short, the master (who held no certificate), neglected, from the time of passing the Saltese Lights to the stranding of the ship, to keep any kind of reckoning as to his position by the use of log or lead or other necessary and proper precautions. After the stranding of the vessel no sufficient efforts were made to save the ship or cargo, and both might have been saved had proper steps been taken. The Court would have suspended the certificate of the master, had he had one, for a considerable time; but, taking all the circumstances into consideration, especially the good character given to him previous to the voyage, they adjudged him to pay £10 as a portion of the costs of the investigation.—The inquiry into the collision last month in the Mersey, between the screw-steamer *Muriel* and the sailing-vessel *Escocesa*, has resulted in a report that the *Muriel* was alone in fault, by a want of judgment on the part of her pilot. The masters of both vessels were on deck, were quite sober, and did all they could to assist their respective pilots and carry out their orders. The Court, therefore, acquitted them of all blame.



THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF KENMARE.

THE HON. HENRY WODEHOUSE.

MR. FORBES-GORDON, OF RAYNE.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Ashby and Nuneaton Railway was opened for passenger traffic on Monday. This new line has occupied nearly four years in construction, and is the joint property of the Midland and London and North-Western Railway Companies.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible]

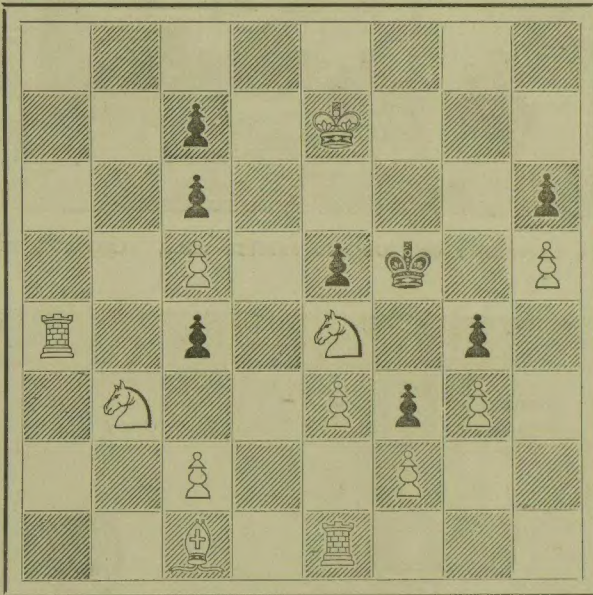
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1540.

*1.	K to Q 6th†	3. Q gives mate.
2. R takes B (ch)	K to B 5th or K 5th	
†1.	K to Q 5th	3. Q or B mates.
2. Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch)	K moves	

PROBLEM No. 1541.

By Mr. B. M. NEILL of Philadelphia.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## CONSULTATION CHESS.

The following Game was played, a few days since, between Messrs. BIRD and WALTON on the one side, against Messrs. POTTER and BALLARD on the other.—(*Irregular Opening.*)

WHITE		BLACK		WHITE		BLACK	
(Messrs. B. & W.)		(Messrs. P. & B.)		(Messrs. B. & W.)		(Messrs. P. & B.)	
1. P to K B 4th		P to Q 4th		18. Kt to K R 4th		Q takes Kt	
2. Kt to K B 3rd		P to K Kt 3rd		19. R takes B (ch)		K to K 2nd	
3. P to K 3rd		B to K Kt 2nd		20. Q R to K B sq		Kt to Q sq	
4. P to Q B 3rd		P to Q B 4th		21. K R to K B 6th		B to K B 4th	
5. Kt to Q R 3rd		P to Q R 3rd		22. Q R to K B 4th		Q to K Kt 4th	
6. P to Q 4th		P to Q Kt 3rd		23. B to K 3rd		P takes Q P	
7. B to K 2nd		Kt to K R 3rd		24. P takes P		R to Q B sq	
8. B to Q 2nd		Kt to Q B 3rd		25. P to K Kt 4th			
9. Castles		Castles					
10. Q to K sq		K to R sq					

Well played. White have now the better game.

Neither side can be complimnted on the spirit of their play in this opening. We have seldom seen a game less interesting in its commencement.

11. K to R sq	P to KB 3rd	28. R takes P (ch)	R to R 2nd
12. Q to K Kt 3rd	P to K 4th	29. R to K Kt 2nd	Q to Q 8th
13. B P takes P	K B P takes P	30. P to K 6th	R to Q B 2nd
14. Q P takes K P	K Kt to KB 4th	31. Kt to Q B 2nd	
15. Q to K B 4th	K Kt to Q 5th		
16. Q takes R (ch)			

This also is a very good move.

31.	R to K 2nd
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Had they captured the proffered Kt with their Ro k, the enemy would have replied decisively with P to K 7th.

16. B takes Q  
17. K P takes Kt P to K R 3rd  
A feeble, inutile move.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT AT VIENNA.

Though inferior both in the number of competitors and in the value of the prizes offered for competition to the great chess meetings of 1851 and 1862, in London, and even to the gathering in Paris of 1867, the Vienna Tourney of 1873 has proved a very satisfactory and interesting event.

The regulations were good, and so stringently enforced that for the first time, an "International Chess Congress" has been brought to a close before people had ceased to think of it.

In accordance with the programme, the players who had intimated their intention to enter the lists assembled at the Vienna Chess Club, on July 20, for the purpose of being paired. The champions from this country were Mr. Steinitz, an Austrian by birth, but who has lived for many years, and acquired his great chess reputation chiefly, in England; Mr. Blackburne, renowned for his amazing faculty of playing ten or a dozen games at a time, without any chess-board; and Mr. Bird, long known as one of the most intrepid and formidable players of the day. Professor Andersen, the victor in a hundred fights, together with Mr. Paulsen, almost as famous for blindfold chess as Mr. Blackburne himself, appeared for the North of Germany; Mr. Rosenthal stood up for France, Mr. Gelfin for Hungary; and Austria was represented by Dr. Meitner, Dr. Fleissig, and Messrs. Heral, Schwarz, and Pitschel.

The conditions of the tourney were that each competitor must play a rubber of three games with every other. The winner of a match scored one point; if the match turned out a drawn battle, by each party winning one game and drawing the third, half a point or match should be scored to both. Thus every combatant had to fight eleven matches of three games each.

came the cry.  
"Not vanquish'd yet. A tie! a tie!"

Second only in interest to the play of Messrs. Steinitz and Blackburne was the play of Professor Anderssen, Mr. Bird, and Mr. Paulsen. The veteran Anderssen started gallantly, beating successively Messrs. Meitner, Bird, Rosenthal, Heral, Paulsen, and Pitschel. In the seventh round he had to cope with Mr. Steinitz, and—"youth will be served"—lost the match; in the next round he was pitted against Mr. Blackburne, and did the same. After these defeats, however,

Bating no jot of heart or hope, he won two more matches and drew another, coming in at the finish a good third. Mr. Bird, from whom much was expected, he having lately beaten Mr. Wisker, the winner of the B.C.A. challenge cup—kept close to the trio named above for several matches. After defeating, in succession, Gelbfuhs, Heral, Pitschel, Meitner, and Rosenthal, he was unhappily attacked by gout, and won but one match more. Mr. Paulsen was evidently rusty, and played throughout below his former force. Mr. Rosenthal, whose lucky victory over Mr. Blackburne gained him a prize, was unsuccessful against Messrs. Steinitz, Andersen, and Bird; but some of his games are equal to any in the tourney. Of the other combatants we leave the amended score to speak.

Upon the termination of the match between Messrs. Steinitz and Blackburne the distribution of the prizes took place as follows:—

The Emperor's Prize—Mr. Steinitz.	Third Prize—Professor Anderssen.
Second Prize—Mr. Blackburne.	Fourth Prize—Mr. Rosenthal.

We must not conclude this brief notice of the Vienna tournament without an acknowledgment of the obligations which both combatant and visitors are under to Mr. Kolisch, in the first place for organizing the congress, and, in the next, for his untiring efforts to ensure the comfort of all concerned in it.

## SYNOPTICAL TABLE.

showing the exact score made by each Competitor in the Tourney at Vienna, 1873.

	Total of Drawn Matches.	Total of Lost Matches.	Total of Won Matches	Pitschel ..	Gelbfußs ..	Heral ..	Schwarz ..	Fleissig ..	Meitner ..	Paulsen ..	Bird ..	Rosenthal ..	Anderssen	Steinitz ..	Blackburne
Blackburne	0	0	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Steinitz ..	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Anderssen	0	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Rosenthal ..	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Bird ..	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Paulsen	3	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Meitner	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fleissig	1	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Schwarz ..	2	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heral ..	5	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gelbfußs ..	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pitschel ..	0	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

In the above Table, 1 signifies a won match ; 0 signifies a lost match ; and  $\frac{1}{2}$  signifies a drawn battle, which counts as *half a won match*.

FISK UNIVERSITY, JUBILEE HALL.

The abolition of negro slavery in America has been commemorated by founding a college in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, under the superintendence of the American Missionary Association. This institution, one of seven to be established under the same auspices, bears the name of Fisk University, in memory of General Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, an officer of the United States army in the civil war, who was for some time in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau at Nashville, for the protection and settlement of the emancipated negroes in that State. The Fisk School, as it was at first called, was set up in 1866, and started with a thousand boys and girls; it has grown into a college, which in America is called a University, including provision for the more advanced education of older students. In order to erect buildings for this purpose, with a Jubilee Hall to be the conspicuous monument of a grand practical triumph of Christian humanity, a fund of £14,000 is being raised, partly in America, partly in Great Britain, where the Freedmen's Missions Aid Society is at work, to help the American Missionary Association. The foundation-stone was laid, or ground broken, for the new building, on the first day of this year, being the tenth anniversary of President Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation. The site is an elevated piece of land lying just outside the city, and contains twenty-five acres. It has a beautiful outlook: on the one side lies Nashville, with its splendid Capitol building; on the other side are fair landscapes, undulating hills and vales, shaded with forests, and watered by the river Cumberland; and in the distance are mountains looming up against the horizon. This is the spot where the descendants of the slaves are to have a school for the education of their race. The building is to be of three stories above the basement, and is to be of brick with stone trimmings. The principal or south front is 128 ft., and the east front 154 ft. long. The dormitories will accommodate 170 persons. The dining-room, library, hall, and recitation-rooms are all to be finished with a view to economy and comfort. It is, as we have said, to cost, when finished, £14,000. The Jubilee Singers now in this country are students connected with Fisk University, who have devoted themselves to the work of raising the amount needed. The sum of £8000 has already been realised as the result of concerts given in the United States.

These young men and women, all of negro or mixed race, whose portraits we have engraved, are Minnie Tate, Greene Evans, Isaac P. Dickerson, Jennie Jackson, Maggie Porter, Ella Sheppard, Thomas Rutling, Benjamin M. Holmes, and Eliza Walker, with two other girls. Only two, Jennie Jackson and Minnie Tate, were born free; the rest were brought up in slavery till the decree of emancipation issued during the Civil War. They were selected at the Fisk College and trained as musicians by Mr. George L. White, a schoolmaster and choirmaster, of Ohio, who had served in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army and held a post under General Fisk in the Freedmen's Bureau at Nashville. Ella Sheppard is the pianist, and she, with two of the other young women, sings the soprano parts, while two of them have contralto voices; Dickerson and Evans sing bass; the other two young men are tenors; and the effect of their vocal concerts is very pleasing, as was acknowledged when they performed at Willis's Rooms in London.

A permanent camp is to be formed in the north of England.

A college which has been established at Portsea for the training and maintenance of young men as Jewish divines is to be opened on Jan. 1 next.





THE FISK UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AND JUBILEE HALL, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.



THE JUBILEE SINGERS FOR THE FISK UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.